REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,871.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied n Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Grey, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd May 1874, at 4 P.M.

	May 1874.		May 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves Tuticorin	10
„ Ratnagherry	3	„ Colombo	11
„ Vingoria	3	„ Galle	12
„ Goa	4	„ Negapatam	15
„ Carwar	4	„ Madras	17
„ Mangalore	5	„ Coconada	19
„ Cannanore	6	„ Visagapatam	20
„ Tellicherry	6	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Calicut	7	„ Gopaulpore	21
„ Beypore	7	„ False Point	22
„ Cochin	8	Arrives at CALCUTTA	24
„ Alleppy	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line here or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neighbourhood of Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

	May 1874.		May 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSREH	27
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Mahomerah	27
„ Guadur	13	„ Fao	27
„ Muscat	15	„ Bushire	29
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bahrein	29
„ Linga	19	„ Linga	June 1
„ Bunbire	21	„ Bunder Abbas	2
„ Koweit	21	„ Muscat	4
„ Fao	23	„ Guadur	6
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 539 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st May 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave first week in May.

THE fine new s.s. COLOMBO, 1,048 tons, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Milburn & Co., Owners of the Hankow and Whampoa), Thomas McNabb, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer WHAMPOA, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 3,823 Tons Register, and 500 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain John C. Jaques, who has been long and favourably known in the China Trade, will be despatch from Bombay early next month. This vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel, there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking Saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The WHAMPOA having established a name for speed may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., of Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Port Said	36	22	8	Without food.
Alexandria	38	24	9	
Messina	39	25	9 10	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummura Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactur'd by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and so'd all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

JUST OUT! THE HINDOO PENS!!—

"The misery of a bad Pen is now a voluntary infliction."

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

1,200 Newspapers recommend them.—See *Graphic*, 17th May, 1873. Sample Box, by post, 1s 1d Sold everywhere.

Patentee—Macniven & Cameron, 23-33 Blair St, Edin.

Trade supplied through any London Agent.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 4th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA (2,009 Tons, and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. W. Fentiman, will leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 4th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,421 tons and 370 H.P.,) Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 1st May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamer from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

INDUS..... 3,473 TONS 500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class..... Rs. 660
Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave last week in May.)

THE fine s. s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hoss Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Gould & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' room, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washband Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Vivesting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by remittance or reference to firm in England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

3 Cases chintz, 2 cases dhoties, 2 cases woollen cloth, 2 cases pints and half pints champagne bottles, eau de cologne, 1 case color, 1 case fancy toys of various sorts, 6 marble clocks, striking hour, half and quarter hour, and of 15 days and 1 month key, 6 large plate glasses, 1 large mechanical panorama.

On account and risk of the concerned : 6 Scotch Bellona.

Y R H—1409—2 Cases 50 Reams blue Foolscap Paper
Ditto 1482, 1487, 1491, 1514, 1528—5 Cases each, 40 reams White Foolscap
Ditto 1541—1 Case 4 reams Pot White Paper
Ditto 1551, 1562—2 Cases each, 40 reams Pot Rose Paper

The above goods are more or less damaged by salt water

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

On account and risk of whom it may concern—

1 Bale Orange Twist,
6 Cases Blankings.

On account of the first purchaser—

A few hundred Marble Slabs of 18 and 24 inches square.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,
No. 6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the second day of May next, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhooleshwer, hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Canoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 1869.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that east or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two rang s of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwar road in the Bhoocherwadee pubdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said east or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwar road, and on the south by the property of Cullandass Kirpram, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & FAYNE,
Attornies for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of Colonel Thacker, 21st Regiment N.I.

A very handsome English-built four-seated Open Carriage painted dark-green, and lined to match, with lamps and pole, by Bonnor and Sons.

Also, a set of plated mounted Carriage Harness, used only for three weeks.

Also the Property of an Officer.

A pair of Bay Australian Mares, 15-3, one five years old, and the other eight, quiet in single and double harness, very fast, one is a first-rate Charger and each will carry a Lady well. The above to be seen by giving two hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay :—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Hallet and Davis, Boston of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

Also,

Two light English-built nearly new miniature Broughams, two new close-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 28th April 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday next, the 1st day of May at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co., auctioneers, will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mahomed Hoosein bin Nizamoodin Cambayker, the mortgagor—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 215 and 571, containing by admeasurement 949 3-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, with the seven several messuages, tenements, chawls and bungalow and cook-room standing thereon, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under Nos. 33, 35, 35, 36, and 36 A., and now under Nos. 33, 34, 37, 38, and 39, respectively situate on the north side of Dhobie Talao Third Lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Bhooleshwar sub-district; bounded on the east partly by the property of the said Mahomed Hoosein, and partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described, on the west partly by the Agiary, partly by the property of Jadowjee Baicoonay partly by the said property hereinafter secondly described, partly by the said Dhobie Talao Third Lane and partly by the said property hereinafter thirdly described; and the south in partly by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwar road, and on the south by the property of Cullandass Kirpram, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

Secondly,—All that the right title and interest as fazendar of the said Mahomed Hoosein bin Nizamoodin Cambayker, into all that piece of land registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 215 and 571, and containing by admeasurement 105 square yards, be the same little more or less, situate on the south side of the said Dhobie Talao Third Lane, in the Bhooleshwar sub-district, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and formerly and now in the occupation of Ragoo Mahaloo, to gether with the messuage and dwelling-house standing thereon belonging, and bounded on the east and south by the property hereinafter firstly described, on the west by the property of Jadowjee Baicoonay, and on the north by the said Dhobie Talao Tank third Lane.

Thirdly,—All that the right, title and interest as fazendar of the said Mahomed Hoosein bin Nizamoodin in and to all that piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 215 and 571, and containing by admeasurement 126 square yards, be the same little more or less, situate on the south side of the said Dhobie Talao Tank Third Lane, in the Bhoolesh ar sub-district without the Fort walls of Bombay and th house of Oo ma Malbaria standing thereon, and bounded on the east by the prop rty of Amandass Chimbola Assayer, on the west by portion of the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the north by the said Dhobie Talao Third Lane, and on the south partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the property of the said Mahomed Hoosein.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Kerosine Oil Chandelier, Brackets, Wall Lamps, Hanging Lamps, Harps, Reading Room Lamps, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort.

An invoice of 2 light, 3 light, 4 light and 6 light chandeliers 2, light bracket lamps, wall lamps, harps, drawing room lamps, pendant lamps, library lamps, 1 light bracket lamps, side lamps, table lamps, spare founts, chimneys, rings, cotton wicks, &c., &c.

The above lamps are now on view, and they are made by the excellent makers Messrs. Dynial & Co. of America, and Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee & Co. recommend to merchants and gentlemen to come and inspect the same.

On account of the concerned.

S.B. and D.J.—19 cases chimneys.

An invoice of plated and bronze chamber candlesticks with shades, spare shades, single light hanging lamps with ruby glass founts, fancy and cut globe, &c., &c.

Sundry consisting of plated ice pitchers, tea-pots, plated hot-water dishes, plated knives and forks, silver rosewater bottle, silver watches, carriage lamps, harnesses, flower vases, hair pins, note papers, fishing rod, florda water, stockings, pictures, &c. &c.

A few boxes of Italian figs.

Furniture, consisting of blackwood, carved, large and small round tables, side tables, tea-poys, hatstands, full carved lady's writing-table, wardrobe, cupboard, blackwood cots, cradles, easy chairs, meat safes, teakwood teapoys, deakwood benches, camp cots, camp tables, reclining couches, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, scarfs, chintz, dhoties, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 1ST MAY, at 3 P.M., FROM MAZAGON.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. ADRIA, Captain W. B. Barker, will be despatched as above, calling at Singapore. For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th April 1874.

MORLEY HALL,
COLABA.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

WILL GIVE ANOTHER OF THEIR UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENTS ON

WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

TICKETS MAY BE HAD OF Mr. R. JOHNSTONE.

TENDERS for the supply of ARTICLES of STORES to the BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited) will be received by the Undersigned up to 2ND MAY 1874. For particulars apply at the Office. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 16 D., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th April 1874.

TENDERS for the supply of ARTICLES of STORES to the ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited) will be received by the Undersigned up to 2ND MAY 1874. For particulars apply at the Office. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 16 D., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th April 1874.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 160 per share for the half-year ending 31st December 1873 will be paid to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Homby Row, on and after the 4th proximo. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 29th instant to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1874.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors :

The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.), Chairman.
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile, Solicitors.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

Trustee :

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY :
W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers :

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Solicitors :

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Auditor :

T. LIDBETTER, Esq.

Agents :

Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES :

UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	91 1 4	49 14 8	36 6 0	20
25	98 8 0	54 0 8	39 8 0	25
30	108 12 8	58 12 0	43 1 4	30
35	116 2 8	64 2 0	47 2 8	35
40	128 10 0	70 4 0	51 15 4	40
45	138 5 4	77 4 0	57 9 4	45
50	151 6 8	85 5 4	64 7 4	50
55	166 4 8	95 7 4	73 11 4	55
60	184 6 8	108 15 4	86 10 8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	29 12 8	25 15 4	23 8 8	20
25	32 6 8	28 5 4	25 12 0	25
30	35 7 4	31 2 0	28 6 8	30
35	39 0 8	34 6 8	31 10 0	35
40	43 4 0	38 7 4	35 11 4	40
45	48 6 8	43 10 0	41 0 8	45
50	55 2 0	50 8 0	48 5 4	50
55	64 8 0	60 6 8	58 12 8	55
60	78 0 8	74 12 8	73 13 4	60

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of Death.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, full Copy of Opinions of Lord Sandhurst and Dr. Mouat, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to the Agents.

BOMBAY BRANCH :
TREACHERS BUILDING.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 558 of 1872.

JOHN MACFARLANE and RICHARD APPLETON ROBINSON SKIPSEY, Attorneys of this Honourable Court, and carrying on business in Apollo Street, in the Island of Bombay, under the Style of MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ASHABAI, Widow of one Fackeer Mahomed bin Bawakaka, AHMED bin FACKEER MAHOMED, ESSOOB bin FACKEER MAHOMED, and BABA bin FACKEER MAHOMED, Sons of the said Fackeer Mahomed, Deceased, Mahomedan Inhabitants, respectively, residing in House No. 88, in New Cazee Street, in the Island of Bombay..... Defendants.

Referring to the Sheriff's Proclamation herein dated the 31st March last, published in the Bombay News-papers and in the form of Handbill, advertising the Sale, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of May next, of the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the property specified therein, NOTICE is hereby given, that all the said property belongs to our Client, Mopla Chawa Kara Killote Coonji Ahmed Kaka, of Tellicherry. One of the said properties is at present in the possession of ADAMJEE, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 299 of 1867, and to recover which our said Client has instituted a Suit, No. 45 of 1874, in the High Court, and has by an Injunction order of the said Court restrained the said Receiver from paying over the rent of the said house in his possession to the parties to the said Suit No. 299 of 1867, or any one else, on their behalf, until further order.

All persons are therefore cautioned against purchasing the alleged right, title, and interest of the said Defendants, of which we are instructed to deny the existence. All right, title, and interest in said property has duly and legally vested in our said Client.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Attorneys for Chawa Kara Killote Coonjee Ahmed Kaak.

Bombay, 27th April 1874.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 604 of 1873.

RAMCHUNDER MEGA, PUNNA MEGGA, POMMA DULLA, and MEGA FUTTA, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in Chawoolwadee Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and carrying on the business of Money Lenders..... Plaintiffs

vs.

GUNPUT RACHORA, of Bombay, Hindoo, Writer, residing in the said Chawoolwadee Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and LUKHA SUTRA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, at present carrying on the business of Money Lender and residing on Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on TUESDAY the 2nd day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, issued on the 10th day of April instant, in the above Suit) will be put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the above named Defendant, Gunput Rachoba.

All those two pieces of land or Fazendaree ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or two dwelling-houses thereon, adjoining to each other, situate, lying and being on the east side of Chawoolwadee Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Judicial District of Bhoolehwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 101 and 102, respectively, containing by admeasurement three hundred square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a chawl belonging to Mr. Luckmidass Khimjee, on the west by the said Chawoolwady Lane, on the north by the house of Sokhai, widow, and on the south by Gordhundass Oart, and which said two dwelling-houses formerly were and now is in the occupancy of the said Defendant Gunput Rachoba and his tenants. It was ordered that the said defendants should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,202-2-1 for debt and interest, and the costs of this suit when taxed. The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant Gunput Rachoba in the above specified property which will be sold in two separate Lots.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 27th April 1874.

Messrs. TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. De DOUZA begs to inform VISITORS to MATHERAN, that he has lately built a very spacious BUNGALOW attached to the Hotel, which, besides the advantage of a comfortable accommodation, presents a beautiful and distinct view of Bombay. The rooms are THREE SEPARATE BUNGALOWS, besides the ABOVE, which are commodious and very convenient for Families.

Terms Moderate.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK WANTED. Must be Experienced and Steady. Apply to "X.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EUROPEAN NURSE WANTED.—Apply by letter, giving place of birth and references, to D. O. R., Malabar Hote', Breach Candy.

BOMBAY GLEE CLUB.—The WEEKLY MEETING for PRACTICE will be HELD on THURSDAY, at 5-30.—27th April 1874.

NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury : exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 27TH APRIL 1874.

To-day's Liverpool Cotton Market is reported by Reuter as opening steady, probable sales 15,000 bales, the day's receipts at the American ports being 6,000 bales against 6,000 and the exports to Great Britain 1,000 (? 10,000) against 9,000 on the corresponding date last year. Mid Uplands at New York have advanced to 17¼ cents, and a generally firmer tone is again observable, but the speculative element is still wanting, without which there seems little probability of any rapid rise in values. A continuance of steady buying on the part of the trade may induce an occasional improvement of ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. only apparently to be again lost for want of support in Manchester, but to induce an important advance speculation is indispensable, and the marked manner in which the Liverpool operators keep out of the market is somewhat significant.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—The tendency to-day has been slighly easier in sterling Exchange, Credits having been saleable at 1s. 11 11/16d. for 6 months' sight, but Banks have still been willing to draw at Saturday's rates, say, Is. 11¼d. to 9/16d. per rupee. As usual on mail day there has not been much business done, and there is also a feeling that with the close of this month we shall have seen the heaviest push of the season. The clearances of cotton during April will be the heaviest ever reported from Bombay—probably between 250,000 and 275,000 bales—and as there is little chance of anything like this scale of export being kept up for the remainder of the season, we may look for a marked falling off in the amount of bills offering. Whether this may lead to any serious fall in Exchange, however, it is difficult to say, as the Exchange Banks generally are believed to be but scantily provided with funds, and there is always the uncertainty of Government financing in the back-ground.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unaltered in value, but the advices from Calcutta are slightly firmer, and there is consequently rather less disposition to sell.

The SHARE MARKET has again been quiet, and prices are generally in buyer's favour. The following are to-day's closing rates, viz. :—

	Rs
Bank of Bombay	787½
Ditto 2nd Issue	440
National Bank of India	128
Colaba Land Company	1,300
Apollo Press Company	4,200
Fort Press Company	4,300
Alliance Spinning & W. Co.	2,850
Dhurumsey Spinning & W. Co	1,785
Manockjee Petit's ditto	1,340
Oriental ditto	4,025

COTTON.—The demand has been extremely active and a large business has resulted for export at fully Saturday's rates. The principal transactions have been in Dhollera descriptions. Mowa at Rs. 182 to Rs. 183, Dhollera Rs. 180 to Rs. 181, and Wudwan at Rs. 176 to Rs. 178 per candy. Oomrawuttee of all grades is now very scarce and commands extreme rates. Ginned Broach is also nearly exhausted, and the best selection obtainable is about Good Fair, for which Rs. 198 has to-day been paid.

FREIGHTS by steamer are very firm, and speculators have to-day succeeded in obtaining £3-1-3 for ready tonnage and £3 to commence loading. Sailing vessels are not quite so much in demand and may be quoted at £3-5 to £3 7-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are steady at unchanged rates. With the approach of the monsoon up-country buyers show rather more disposition to lay in stocks, but anything like a serious advance in prices quickly stops buying.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. WIMBLEDON, 957 tons, Captain G. W. Watson, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool (March 19th), calling at Malta and Port Said via the Canal, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE P. O. Co.'s s.s. ADRIA, 781 tons, Captain W. E. Breeze, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria (April 6th) via Aden, with 367 cases cotton piece-goods, 27 bales twist, 2 cases hardware, 2 cases glass, 1 case thread, 1 case padlocks, 7 packages goods, and 10 cases cutlery.

THE MIDLOTHIAN, 827 tons, Captain J. Thompson, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Newcastle (March 21), calling at Malta and Port Said, brought 1,069 tons coal and Mr. H. S. Tumkachcef as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S s.s. ARETHUSA, 967 tons, Captain C. Lucovich, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Alexandria (March 31st), calling at Port Said and Suez, via Canal, brought the following cargo :—From Port Said—1 case tobacco. From Constantinople—1 case caps.

H. M.'s AMBERWICH, 100 tons, Commander E. Bishop, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (April 23rd) with 66 packages of Government stores and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Walton and child, Mr and Mrs Price and child, Mr and Mrs Tickel, Miss Brown, Miss Klengdhoefer, and 20 native followers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (April 24th) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs Bonus and two children, Major and Mrs. Incholetts, Mrs Howe, three children and European maid, Mr and Mrs Framjee, Miss Young, Mr A C Gumpert, Mr Forster, Mr Keast, and 36 deck passengers.

THE s.s. HANKOW, 2,331 tons, Captain W. Symington, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col and Mrs J Pierce and infant, Lieut and Mrs E H Wilson and child, Mrs Wright and child, Mr N J Grant, Captain H Greenaway, Captain H S Tandy, Mr J Robson, Dr and Mrs Hojel, two children and European servant, Col Barras, and Mrs Sharp and three children.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S s.s. CERES, 1,257 tons, Captain G. Verona, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Trieste (April 1st), calling at Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Canal, brought nine deck passengers and the following cargo :—From Trieste—2 cases thread, 2 cases earthenware, 2 ases il, 19 packages glassware, 1 case amber, 55 packages beer, 2 cases silk ware, 52 bales twist, 4 cases hardware, 2 cases eau de cologne, 25 cases beads, 11 packages metal work, 61 cases paper, 48 cases colour, 15 cases lamps, 43 packages piece-goods, 2 cases metal thread, 19 cases lithographic stones, 2 cases vinegar, 15 barrels flour, and 4 cases provision. From Constantinople—1 package gold. From Smyrna—2 cases tobacco. From Suez—26 cases silk. From Aden—11 cases apparel, 2 packages empty jars, 1 bag coffee, and 1 case wine.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Adria (s)	Breeze	Alexandria, April 6.
	Kurrachee (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee, April 24.
	H.M.S. Amherwitch	Bishop	Kurrachee, April 23.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	City of Richmond	Starkie	Liverpool.
	Helen Scott	Grisble	Liverpool.
	Manilla	Hami to n	Liverpool.
	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	South mpton.
	Hankow (s)	Symington	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ceres, to Trieste &c.
Steamer Arethusa, to Trieste &c.
Steamer Commissariat, to Havre.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Axia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Adria, to China &c.
Ship Ellerslie, Peters, to Liverpool.
Steamer Atlantic, Swanson, to Liverpool.
Barque Fluellin, Limmington, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
23 Teviot (s) ..... Nisbet ..... Cardiff, Feb. 18.
Fattie Shah Allum. Holland ..... Madras, April 15.
Statelie ..... Logan ..... Moulmein, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

April.
23 Steamers Duke of Argyll, Luzon, and Emblehope. Ships David G. Fleming and Star of Germany. Schooner Triumph.

DAILY EXPORTS—27TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persian Empire, 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Atlantic, s, 400 bags linseed, Mooljee Tricomjee.
Bride of Lorne, s, 900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Savernake, 283 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Khimjee Jeewas ; 200 bales cotton, V Poonsey and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Whampoa, s, 75 bales cotton, Nursey Khatow ; 6,792 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Bhimrow Bhugajee ; 103 bales cotton, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghaudy and Co ; 79 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ramjee ; 39 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta, 900 bundles galls, M Mowjee.
Tagus, s, 27 bales wool, Vulubdass Jairom ; 1 bale cotton, Vulubdass Vunrawandass ; 103 bales cotton, Jaithabhoy Jawarchund ; 6 bales cotton, Heerachund Cupoor chund ; 31 bales cotton, Dinsa Dadabhoy Geaudy and Co. ; 160 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, R Varjeevandass.
Celia, s, 20 bales wool, Sallamon Moladina ; 110 bales cotton, Rampurtap Soyd ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 521 bundles galls, R Manuckchund ; 2,080 Or bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
chia, s, 55 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee ; 600 bales cotton, N Manuckjee and Co. ; 1,000 packages linseed, M Thackursy.
Muriel, s, 72 bales wool, Vussanjee Dewchund ; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 73 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 150 bales cotton, J Munmchumdass ; 1,000 packages linseed, M Tricomjee: 52 bales cotton, M Vizbhooran ; 50 bales cotton, M Goculdass.
Aretusa s 250 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s 3 cases shawls, Toolsydass Manoredass; 1 chess shawls, Myadass Ramchund; 1 case shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Colombo, s 1000 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 56 cases blood stone, Essabhoy Allybhoy ; 8 tales hides Nanseebhoy Gangjee : 9 cases P feathers, N Rajaram and Co ; 50 bales hemp, W Nicol and Co ; 37 cases M of P shells, N Gangjee ; 54 cases olibanum, Dattoobhoy Dossa.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda, s, 500 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.
Royal Minstrel, s, 1 bale hide, Mahomed Corjee; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co. ; 55 bales cotton, and 8 bales skins, G Sigg and Co.
Ceres, s, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co. ; 256 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co. ; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,000 bales cotton, A Trading and Co.
Aretusa, s, 2,800 bags wheat, Stean Hobart and Co. ; 4 bales hides, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co. ; 1,150 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co. ; 15 barrels coffee, B J S and Co. ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa, s, 50 bales cotton, B J S and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co. ; 28 bales hides, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.
Golconda, s, 100 bales cotton, N Manuckjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Blythwood, s, 50 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co ; 500 bags wheat. Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Blythwood, s, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co. ; 657 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Arabia, s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Headquarter, s, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenhaven, 250 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Commissariat, s, 6,000 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co

FOR ANCONA.

Aretusa, s, 3 bales skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Aretusa, s, 50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria, s, 103 packages olibanum, Hajee Ebram Fucker Mahomed ; 20 bags azma seed, 20 bags sawa seed, 5 bags fennel seed, 2 bags mathee seed, and 2 bags coriander seed, Hajee Ebram Fukeer Mahomed ; 200 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co. ; 559 bales cottou A Habibbhoy ; 57 bales cotton, T Dowlutram,
Zambese, s, 761 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co. ; 125 bales twist, J Peerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—April 25.

Wilson, Lieut, Bengal 36th Regt N I, on forlough, from Agra.
Rewes, Captain. Staff-Corps, on Med Cert, from Belgaum.

April 27.

Morton, Surgn Major, 2nd Beloch Regt, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Nicholetts, Major 2nd Beloch Regt, on leave, from Hydrabad (Sind.)

DEPARTURES—April 24.

Tanner, Surgn Major, A M D from leave, to Belgaum.

April 25.

Thacker, Colonel, 21st Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.
French, Capt, 11th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

April 27.

Davies, Surgn Major, Med Dept, on sick Cert, to England.
Blakeney, Major, 2nd Regt N I, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Western, Wet Surg, Madras 4th Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Bellary.
Pigott, Lieut, Bengal 14th Regt, on furlough, to England.
Thomson, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.
Shiffner, Lieut-Col, Bengal 54th Regt, on sick leave, to England.
Crawley-Bowey, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on sick leave, to England.
Greenway, Capt, Bengal 10th Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Cox, Lieut, Madras Infantry, to join, to Kamptee.
Barras Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on furlough to England.
Sandy, Capt, 8th Regt N I, on furlough to England.
Watson, Surg Major, Bengal 19th Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Atkinson, Lieut, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Collins, Lieut, 2nd Queen's Royal Regt, on leave, to England.
Carson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Punjab.
Baker, Major, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Greenway, Capt, Bengal 10th Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Grant, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, on furlough, to England.
Wilson, Lieut, Bengal 36th N I, on furlough, to England.
Pierce, Lieut-Col, Bengal Staff-Corps, on furlough, to England.
Bratson, Dy Surgn Genl, Bengal Med Dept, on furlough, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 16th April 1874.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

At the examination held on the 2nd February 1874, and following days, or the classes attending the 9th Course of Garrison Instruction in Re gal and Burmah, the following officers passed he "Special Examination" laid down in paragraph 1, Horse tuarls' G. O. 65 of 1870 :—

G 1 Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. M. MacGregor B. S. C.
2 Lieutenant Colonel P. Story 2, Bengal Infantry.
3 Major G C Hodding, M S C.
4 Brevet Major C E Bates, B S C.
5 Captain J M Biddle, 21st Hussars.
6 Captain C D James, 86th Foot.
7 Captain F W Hamilton, 21st Foot
8 Captain J E Ing M S C.
9 Captain Hon'ble C Dutton, 88th Foot.
10 Captain W C Anderson 1, 3rd Cavalry P F F.
11 Captain T O Underwood, 4th Cavalry P F F.
12 Captain G H Jackson 2, 29th P I.
13 Captain G. Young, 1st Goorkhas.
14 Captain E D Fisher 1 2, 4th Hussars.
15 Captain E H Webb, 8th Native Infantry.
16 Captain Robert Emilius Cox, 33rd Madras N I.
17 Captain E Stedman 2, 3, 24th Native Infantry.
18 Brevet Captain V Rivaz 2, 3, 4th Sikh Infantry.
19 Captain F W Nocolay, 3 Native Infantry.
20 Captain C C Brownlow, 8ikh Infantry.
21 Lieutenant WY Ellis 1, 2, 3, 25th Native Infantry
22 Lieutenant L R Battye 1, 3, 5th Goorkhas n
23 Lieutenant W Tilden, 60th Rifles.
24 Lieutenant E H Bingham, 13th Native Infantry.
25 Lieutenant B Channer, 2nd Native Infantry.
26 Lieutenant F H Maturin, 70th Foot.
27 Lieutenant C Hackett, 5th Foot.
28 Lieutenant A Wright, 45th Foot.
29 Lieutenant F H Wilson, 36th Native nfantry.
30 Lieutenant H D Hutchinson 1, 2, 3, 40th Native Infantry.
31 Lieutenant F D Battye, Guides.
32 Lieutenant J B Watts, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
33 Lieutenant W Har is, 21 P N I.
34 Lieutenant F W Hemming, 4th Hussars.
35 Lieutenant C W Monypenny, 2nd Native Infantry.
36 Lieutenant W B Wilson, 4th Hussars.
37 Lieutenant H B Kennett, 31st Foot.
38 Lieutenant WH Salmon, 41st Native Infantry.
39 Lieutenant C W J Hingston 62nd Foot.
40 Lieutenant E Bruce, 19th H Lancers.
41 Lieutenant G S Baugh, 12th Foot.
42 Lieut-nant EJ Winningt n-Ingram, 1-6th Foot.
43 Lieutenant HH Y ung, 14th Foot.
44 Lieutenant G F W MacMahon, 55th Foot.
45 Lieutenant T A Campion, 5th Foot.
46 Lieutenant W A Anderson, 70th Rifle.
47 Lieutenant M R Spence, 14th Native Infantry.
48 Lieutenant Viscount C W F Campden, 1 th Hussars.
49 Lieutenant Conran, 20th Foot.
50 Lieutenant E M Dougnarty, 20th Foot.
51 Lieutenant A L Mackay, 55th Foot.
52 Lieutenant J M Jackson, 55th Foot.
53 Lieutenant G H More-Molyneux 1, 2, 37th Foot.
54 Lieutenant J B Dunn, 61st Fo t.
55 Lieutenant C H Collette 3, 85th Foot.
56 Lieut R M Ireland 2, 1st Foot.
57 Lieut C Fully 1, 36th Foot.
58 Lieut C Hogg, 36th Foot.
59 Lieut Hon'ble F G Baring Rifle Brigade.
60 Lieut H S A Fuller, 8th Foot.
61 Lieut W F Hennel, 30th Foot.
62 Lieut J L J Gordon, 58th Foot,
63 Lieut S A Menzies 92nd Foot.
64 Lieut-nant C F J Douglas, 15th Hussars.
1. Specially mentioned for proficiency in Military Surveying.
2. Specially mentioned for proficiency in Military Surveying.
3. Special mentioned for for proficiency in Military Law

All officers affected by the provisions of G. O 275 of 1873, whose names appear in the foregoing list, will be held to have qualified in part II., examinations A and B, vide paragraph 2 of that order.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 25.)

The Revd. Baldwin Hammond, Chaplain of Saga, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence from the 20th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

An Examination of Officers desirous of passing in the Hindustani language under the Rules prescribed by the Government of India in Notification No. 223, dated the 30th January 1874, will be held at Jubbalpur on Monday, the 4th of May next.

Mr. A. C. Bainbridge, is posted to the Nagpur District.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr G. J. Noble, Dis Supt of Police, Balaghat, from the 10th proximo, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W Munton, Extra Asst Comer, assumed charge of his duties at Raipur on the 13th instant.

Mr. F. Cohen, appointed an Offig Asst Dis Supt of Police in the Central Provinces, is posted to the Nagpur District.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces' Gazette*, April 25.)

Mr D C Halkett, Offg Mag and Collr, Humeerpore, is allowed eighteen months' furlough, with effect from the 1st May, 1874, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr W Lane, Mag and Collr, Mynpoory, privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, with effect from the 1st May, 1874.

Mr F Wigram, Offg Mag and Collr, Bustee, six months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, subject to his passing the Medical Board at Bombay, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 16th April, 1874.

Capt F W Chatterton, Cantonment Mag. Roorkee, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th April, 1874.

Surgn-Maj C Plank, Sanitary Comr, N-W Provinces, the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 5th May, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Mr H M Rogers, Offg Joint Mag, Allahabad, is appointed to the charge of the Cawnpore Division.

Mr H D Willock, Mag and Coll'r, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge of Benares, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr M Thornhurst, or until further orders.

Mr D M Gardner, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Jounpore.

Lieut M R Spence, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt by the Govt of India, Military Department, to be A-d-C to His Hon r the Lieut-Govr, N W Province, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

Mr C J Daniell, Mag and Collr, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge of Cawnpore, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J H Prinsep, or until further orders.

Mr G S D Dale, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Cawnpore.

Mr C W F Wat s, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Mynpoory, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W Lane, or until further orders.

Mr W Kaye, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Humeerpore, with effect from the date of receiving charge.

Mr J Kibble, M A, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, to be appointed to the 4th grade, of Educational Officers in the N-W Provinces, and to be posted as Pro'essor of Literature to the Benares College, vice Mr J Dearden.

Mr J H Carter, Asst Mag and Collr, on his return from furlough, is appointed to the Jounpore Distrit.

Mr L H G Thomas, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Boolundshuhur, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Azimgurh, vice Mr Alone transferred to Allahabad.

Mr G G Parker, Dist Supt of Police, Allahabad, to Allygurh, vice Capt J W O'Dowda gone on furlough.

Mr B Alone, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Azimgurh, to Allahabad, vice Mr Parker.

Mr W C Turner, Offg Mag and Collr, Jounpore, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Boolundshuhur.

The services of Mr J Dearden, B A, Professor of Literature, Benares College, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Department, for employment in the Central Provinces.

Col F Alexender, Supte Engr, 2nd grade, having reported his return from furlough, has been deputed by the Govt of India for employment at Indore.

Mr A H Mackenzie, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Muttra-Hatrass Light Railway to the Bustee Subdivision of the Benares Provincial Division.

Lieut S J Lambert, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred to the 4th Circle, Irrigation Works.

Privilege leave for 74 days is granted to Mr G C F Bernardo, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Kasgunge Division, Lower Ganges Canal, from 10th April, 1874, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 16th April 1874.

Surgn. A A Stewart, M D, from 76th Regiment, to Depot Wellington. To join 28th instant.

Surgn. H Jagoe, M B from Depot, Wellington, to 76th Regt. To proceed to Secunderabad forthwith, on being relieved by Lt. Stewart, travelling exp ditiously at public expense.

Surgn-Maj D Kearney, from Presidency Division, St Thomas' Mount, to attend 17th Regt N I.

Surgn J W Strong, from attached 17th Regt N I, to attached 86th Regt N I.

Col J J Fulton, 2nd in command 3 nd N I, to Offig Comdt, 25th N. I; Lieut-Col R J Baker, Wing Officer 32nd N I, to Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 32nd N I; and Maj H F Dakeyne, S C from general duty, Madras, to Offig Wing Officer 32nd N I—From date of Colonel Moloy's departure.

Colonel Annesley Knox Gore, S C is directed to proceed to Cannanore with the view of assuming command temporarily of the Provinces of Malabar and Canara, during the absence on leave of Brgdr-Genl Cooke.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, of the following changes having been ordered among Officers of the Royal Artillery, in this Presidency :—

Capt and Brev Maj G. Arbuthnot, promoted Maj into No. 9 Batty, 6th Bgde, vice Mant decea ed.

Capt R G Sandilands promoted Major.

Lieut F. Harrison, G. Batty 9th Bgde, promoted Capt into C. Batty 14th Bgde, will proceed to Eng and forthwith, and report himself to the Depy Adjt-Genl, R A.

The fo lowing orders are confirmed :—

6th March 1874.—By the Officer Comdg Mysore Division, directing Surgn D H Cullimore to take Medical charge of the 23rd Regt Light Infantry, from the 27th Feby, 1874, vice Surgn-Maj Morgan, reported sick.

25th March 1874.—By the Comdt 14th N I, appointing Capt C C Hewetson, to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Lieut-Col T C George

8th April 1874.—By the Officer Comdg Nagpore Force, appointing Maj H St M Wynch, S C to assume charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates, Kamptee District, vice Major G Mc Cephone.

11th April 1874.—By the Comdt 13th N I, appointing Capt C L Raikes, to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Capt J P James.

11th April 1874.—By the Comdt 13th N I, appointing Capt C L Raikes to officiate as Gr Master, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Capt J P James and until relieved by Capt R Wilson.

Leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff.—Brdr-Genl C Cooke, Comdg Malabar and Canara, from 21st April 1874, or date of departure to 31st August 1874—Bangalore, Madras, and Neighbourhood, private affairs.

Vety Depat.—Insp Vety Surgn H U Holloway, 10 day's previlege leave, from 16th April 1874,—Madras.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, and the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

JEFFREY—April 19th, at 21 Osborne Terrace, London, William Jardine Jeffrey, aged 36.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STANES—April 24th, at Coimbatore, the wife Robert Stanes, Esq., of a son.
MOORE—April 22nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut-Col. R. A. Moore, of a son.

DEATH.

WILLIAMS—April 23rd, at No. 4, Outram Street, Calcutta, Captain Thomas Williams, aged 37 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1874.

Now that, happily, Mr. Fawcett once more has a seat in the House of Commons, it is likely that some pressure will be put upon the Government to make them enlarge the scope of inquiry of the newly-appointed East India Finance Committee. Mr. Fawcett will, of course, be immediately nominated a member of this Committee; and his influence will assuredly be used to persuade the House of Commons that the subject of the financial relations between England and India cannot be dissociated from that of the financial condition of the latter country; and that the labours of the Committee will be of more use and the length of the investigation be abridged, if they be allowed to avail themselves of the fruits of three years' zealous efforts on the part of their predecessors to collect information regarding the nature and extent of India's resources and the way in which these are employed by the English governing class in this country. It is obvious, indeed, that the "Home accounts" of the Government of India cannot be studied with advantage by any one who is unfamiliar with the course of Indian administration; and it will be a pity if the new committee have to go over the old ground instead of being left to devote their immediate attention to a comparatively new field of inquiry, and, finally, to pronounce judgment on the whole state of Indian finance both at home and in India. The amount of the Home Charges has become so enormous, and there has been so much controversy about the fairness of many of them, that this question alone may suffice to provide the Committee with work for a whole Session. From the statements attached to the Budget we learn that these charges amounted to more than 14 millions in each of the two years 1872-73 and 1873-74, while for 1874-75 they have been swollen to nearly 16 millions. The estimate, showing how the ways and means are provided to meet this expenditure, is as follows :—

	£		£
Cash Balance Reduced	751,400	Excess of Imperial Expenditure over Income	10,569,400
Secretary of State's Bills sold	10,000,000	Interest on Guaranteed Capital	3,260,900
Public Debt incurred	5,000,000	Remittances	880,200
		Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn	1,035,800
Total	£15,751,400		£15,751,400

But for the Famine loan of 5 millions, therefore, it would have been necessary for the Secretary of State to draw 15 millions sterling from India this year in order to enable the Home Treasury to fulfil its obligations. Now, we are not of those who contend that these annual drawings are gradually reducing India to a state of impoverishment unequalled in her annals; nor can we discern the wisdom of the ready remedy suggested by many critics, that the Secretary of State should supply himself with all the money he wants by raising a fresh loan every year instead of abstracting from India capital of which she stands in extreme need. For a very large proportion of the Home expenditure consists already of payments of interest on former loans; and, if fresh loans are to be raised to pay this interest, it is desirable to know where the Government is to stop, or are we to understand that it will be the height of injustice to India ever to ask her to pay back a single rupee, principal or interest, of the money lent her by English capital? In the accounts before us it will be observed that 4¼ millions are payable by the Home Treasury on account of railway capital and interest, while of the big charge of 10½ millions as much as 2¼ millions is due for interest on funded and unfunded debt, nearly a million and a half is entered under the head of "Guaranteed interest less "traffic receipts," and more than a million for "public works extraordinary." When all these deductions are made, we find that the bulk of the Home Charges against which it is possible for reforming members of the Committee to direct their attacks is reduced to about six millions sterling, of which more than one-half (£3,500,000) represents the cost of the army. No one, we venture to think, will seriously propose that India should be allowed to borrow money for the purpose of paying the annual cost of the civil and military departments kept up at home in connection with the existing Government of this country; but the Committee may, beyond a doubt, do good service by searching out what amount of truth there may be in the popular belief that excessive expenditure, enormous waste, and no small number of malpractices, will account for a good deal of the six millions placed to the debit of India. For our own part, we believe that there is far less mismanagement at the India Office than is commonly supposed, and that it is "the system" of administration which is really responsible for the growth of the Home Charges. The Superannuation Allowances have risen this year to the enormous sum of £1,118,000, and the cost of the India Office staff from £325,000 to £367,000. What check can possibly be given to an increase of expenditure in this direction, so long as every Anglo-Indian official is encouraged to believe that he has a grievance if he cannot retire in the prime of life with a liberal pension, and so long as the India Office is regarded as a great State hospital with an almost unlimited capacity for providing cosy places of rest for the swarm of hangers-on whom influential politicians are always scheming to settle in snug appointments?

We have already on more than one occasion referred to the Carting Agency on our two lines of railway, and have expressed our opinion that some public benefit would be likely to arise from the discussion of a matter which is of considerable importance to the merchants of Bombay. The subject has attracted notice in Calcutta as well as in Bombay, and it is certainly time that the Agents of our two lines of Railway should distinctly and publicly state whether the system has their sanction now that its inconveniences, and we might add its impositions, have been pretty clearly exposed. To pay a fair and reasonable charge for the removal of goods from the Railway station no merchant is ever disposed to object to; but to pay half as much more than the work can really be done for arouses at once indignant remonstrance, and it is not at all surprising that the Bombay merchants should wish to know all about this Carting Agency system. There is much difficulty, however, in getting the Railway authorities to take any notice of remonstrances of any kind, whether public or private, that may be made against this system, which they seem to cherish so tenderly. The proper charge for removing a ton of goods from the Colaba terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the Cotton Green close by is 6 annas a ton, but the Railway Company have made a contract with the Carting Agent by which that person gets paid 12 annas a ton, thus putting into his own pocket 6 annas a ton, which he obtains from the merchants by the help of the Railway Company. But this is precisely the sort of assistance that no Railway Company should ever give to any person in the position of a contractor for work such as the Carting Agent performs. The Carting Agent will, of course, endeavour to get all he can out of those who send their goods by the Railway; and, if he can persuade the Railway authorities that the rates he proposes to charge are those that would be made by the hiring of carts in open competition, the Company becomes a party to the imposition of a most unjust burden on the public. This, however, is what the Agents of the Railway Company have done by making contracts with the Carting Agent without previously ascertaining the proper charge for removing a ton of goods to such a well-known spot as the Cotton Green.

It seems next to impossible, notwithstanding the clear evidence there is of the excessive rates charged by the Carting Agent, to make any impression on the Agents to the Railways. They adhere to this absurd system with a tenacity that is marvellous and almost unaccountable. They make no endeavour to publicly justify the system, but secretly support it to the fullest extent, and would apparently renew the contract with the Carting Agent every time it expired for an indefinite period without making any attempt to ascertain whether the rates charged for removing goods were proper or not. It requires no argument to prove the wrong that is done to the trade of Bombay by imposing on it a tax of 6 annas a ton, which is done by permitting the Carting Agent to charge 12 annas when 6 would be enough; and how the Government can allow this system to be continued is astonishing, especially when we know that highly paid officers have been appointed to make the Railways as profitable as constant supervision, good management, and high salaries ought to make them. Colonel Trevor takes, we believe, much interest in the proper management of the Railways, and he has now an opportunity of carrying out a very useful and necessary reform. He knows the difficulty the B. B. and C. I. Railway has to contend against in the water carriage by sea, and will perceive, though the Agent of the Railway apparently does not, that any additional charge on the goods carried by that line is an additional reason for the public to select the water carriage in preference to the quicker mode by Railway. On behalf of the tax-payers in India who have to make up the interest guaranteed by the Government, we trust that this Carting Agency business will be severely scrutinised, and we have little doubt that in this case the result will be its immediate abolition, which is what the Bombay merchants anxiously desire.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A VERY large meeting of the Roman Catholic community took place at St. Xavier's College on Sunday last, to frame a congratulatory address to His Holiness the Pope on his having attained his 83rd year, and also to express sympathy with his recent trials. The chair was taken by Bishop Meurin, and speeches were made by Dr. Dallas, Mr. Coghlan (Judge of Tanna), Mr. M. Quadros, Dr. Fonceca, Dr. Leiter, and Bishop Meurin. There was great demonstrative feeling in all the speeches against the treatment of Catholics and Jesuits on the Continent.

WE hear that there is every prospect of there being a good sporting season at Poona this year. The programme, looked at from the g

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUEZ CANAL DISPUTE.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL.

The threatened difficulties respecting the Suez Canal have been settled by the submission of Baron de Lesseps to the regulations determined by the International Commission. It is, however, probable that the Great Powers will consider the question of dues.

The German tribunal has sentenced the Bishop of Nancy to two years' imprisonment for publishing a hostile Pastoral.

The Reichstag has closed. The Emperor's speech was strongly pacific.

The Lower Mississippi has overflowed, causing immense damage to life and property.

LONDON, 25TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Fair Dhollera 5¾d.

Exchange on India	1s. 10¾d.
Oriental Bank shares	£45 10s.
Chartered Bank shares	£14 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£26.
Hongkong and Shanghai "	£36.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96¾.
4½ do. do.	98¾.
5½ do. do.	102¾.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¾.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	95¼.
Bar Silver	59¾.

The sum of £107,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Ariel, Castor, and Pekin.

Arrivals—Glenlyle, Richmond, Euxine, Tiber, and Alnwick Castle.

A LETTER in the *Delhi Gazette* informs us that a very good suspension bridge has been finished over the Gumti at Baijnath.

THE *People's Friend* hears that "Mr. G. H. R. Hart has been appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy. The office has been newly created. Mr. Hart, it is said, is the nephew of Sir Bartle Frere and a deserving young man." Mr. Hart was formerly the Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

TRADE prospects in Ladakh are said to be improving, and the transactions last month amounted to forty thousand rupees. A trader who left Yarkand in January has succeeded in crossing the Karakoram and passing Shahdulla in safety, though the frost was severe and caused the death of one of his followers. The Cashmere shawl trade is depressed, and the price of pashm in Ladakh has fallen.

WE regret to hear that the accident which happened to Mr. James Taylor, Sheriff of Bombay, a month ago, when he fell in the Bombay Club and fractured his leg, has had worse consequences than were anticipated. The leg was set and seemed to be doing well; but a few days ago, owing no doubt to the shock given to the system, Mr. Taylor was attacked with sudden heats and his state, we are very sorry indeed to say, is now considered critical.

THE *Englishman* says—The introduction of task-work on the relief works has resulted in the immediate defection of a very considerable proportion of the labourers, thus fully confirming what we said some days since of the mistake of accepting the numbers employed as a criterion of the severity of the scarcity. The *Friend of India*, as might be expected, raises a howl at the inhumanity of this attempt to prevent fraud, though he admits that the transfer of the people from the roads to their villages (which can be affected in no other way) is necessary.

THE same paper tells us that Colonel Davis Executive Engineer at Barrackpore, has received instructions from Government to set up Major Raynsford's invention for pulling punkahs in two of the barracks there, in accordance with the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Major Raynsford has put up his contrivance for pulling punkahs in his own house, and is able, with one man, to work the punkahs in every room at the same time. It has created some attention already, and all who have seen it working are struck with the simplicity and efficiency of the contrivance.

THE *Port Louis Commercial Gazette* observes:—There has been increased animation in the rice market owing to the news received from India and the statement that only one vessel was loading at Calcutta for the port. Besides, additional uneasiness with regard to the probable supply of food grain during the latter months of the year has been caused by His Excellency the Governor having requested a deputation of the members of the Chamber of Commerce to wait on him in order to confer with its members on the subject; thus, as is supposed, betraying a fear on the part of His Excellency that the exportation of rice from India will be prohibited shortly. On the other hand, prices have been kept within reasonable limits by the knowledge that a fair quantity of rice is on its way to the colony and because it is confidently hoped that if exportation from the Presidencies is prohibited an exception will be made in favour of Mauritius, where there are now nearly a quarter of a million of Indians or Indians by origin who are under the special protection of the Imperial and Indian Governments.

A GOLD Mining Company has just been started in the Wynaad. The prospectus tells us that the company has been formed by the projectors of the 'Alpha Gold Prospecting Company,' who for some time past have perseveringly prosecuted the search for gold-bearing quartz reefs, and have been fortunate in discovering a reef yielding gold in payable quantities, but requiring machinery to develop its resources. This reef is situated in a block of fifteen acres of land near Davalla in S.E. Wynaad, and is bounded on the west and south by two large streams, and on the east and north by four demarcation stones with a supply of timber for the use of machinery and building purposes. The land is now held on a lease just obtained from the Rajah of Nullembore for twelve years at an annual rent of Rs. 225, and it has been arranged that this land shall be made over to the Southern India Alpha Gold Mining Company for Rs. 44,000, of which Rs. 20,000 will be taken in 400 fully-paid-up shares. The part of the reef now being worked is gold-bearing from the surface; it is at present about eight feet, thick, and can be traced through the length of the Company's claim.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 25th April, compared with the statement issued on 18th April:—

LIABILITIES.	18th April. Rs.	25th April. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs.	50,00,000	
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... "	10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid on Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share ..... "	12,17,375	
	71,88,710	72,17,375
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	64,12,241	63,04,518
Do. do. at Branches.	29,22,063	29,87,113
Other Deposits	1,09,80,838	1,07,35,427
Post Bills	23,362	22,285
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,05,492	3,57,087
Rs.	2,91,19,706	2,89,23,805
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	20,64,641	22,31,826
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandize	10,38,747	10,16,649
Loans, on Security of do. do.	31,51,950	25,95,661
Current Accounts, overdrawn	285	386
Bills Discounted	1,06,87,143	1,14,44,886
Stamps	5,560	5,488
Dead Stock Rs. 5,03,855		
Amount applied in reduction " 95,000	4,08,855	4,08,855
Bullion	44,193	11,897
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,51,171	1,60,647
Cash and Currency Notes	1,15,96,602	1,10,47,486
Rs	2,91,19,706	2,89,23,805

NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, 25TH APRIL.

OUR April showers have at last burst upon us. Yesterday, although an exceedingly oppressive day, large drops of rain began to fall at about 2 o'clock, while the sun was high and scorchingly bright, which lasted only for a couple of seconds; but at about 4 o'clock, like one of the most varying April days in the Deccan, the skies presented another contrast, and the rain came down in torrents, accompanied by hailstones of no ordinary size. It was amusing to see the natives running to and fro in the midst of the pelting hailstones, eager to devour the small white frozen pebbles. The rain lasted for nearly an hour, during which time heaven's artillery roared, and, as usual, we have had vivid flashes of lightning. We then had a pleasant night, clear, cool, and refreshing, and retired with the fond hope that our hot season at least will be materially vitiated.

The good people in Poona were somewhat taken aback by the presumption displayed by the *Deccan Herald* of Monday last in suggesting to His Excellency the Governor the advisability of appointing a native to fill the post of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, recently vacated by Captain Trueman. It has been said that the appointment in question is a superfluity, and should be forthwith abolished or, if retained at all, filled by one of the junior Civil Servants. Apart from this, where are we to find a native gentleman of any legal training, a passed pleader, who would accept the appointment? We certainly have Messrs. Narayen Jugganath Bhikay and Cassinath Purushram Gadgill, but the former is debarred by the suspension of his sunnud, and the latter, I presume, would not abandon his independence and extensive practice in exchange for the limited emolument attached to the appointment. It behoves the judicial member of Council to bestow the appointment on a gentleman conversant in the vernacular, or, if not, to abolish the appointment altogether.

A complaint of somewhat a serious nature is now attracting the attention of the military authorities. It is said that a Mahomedan tailor, who was a resident of the regimental bazaar in the lines occupied at present by H. M.'s 17th Regiment N. I. for upwards of fifteen years, was expelled from that bazaar in consequence of having prosecuted two native sepoys of that regiment. It would appear that the wife of this tailor was proceeding to the Ghorepoorie lines to visit a sick brother, and whilst on her way the two sepoys, alluded to, arrested and assaulted her, and subsequently accused her as bearing a criminal reputation. The husband of course complained and the Cantonment Magistrate, on the evidence adduced, very properly convicted both the accused under sections 323, 442, and 500 of the Indian Penal Code, giving them an exemplary punishment, not at all inconsistent with the nature of their respective offences. But now comes the rub! Why was the husband expelled from the regimental bazaar, and by what authority? It must be recapitulated that recently it was ruled that no person—no matter what his denomination or caste—can be expelled from the camp limits unless such removal is sanctioned by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Matters are not to drop at this stage of the proceeding, and it is whispered that ere long the case will assume that of a civil nature, the plaintiff suing for damages.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MALABAR, 20TH APRIL.

IN these parts there is a peripatetic Hindu priest calling himself the "teacher of the world," who is much revered by the priest-ridden Hindoos of Malabar, and who lives upon the fat of the land. This *Loga Guru* has taken his name after one of the old Sanscrit writers of the soil, Sunkara Charriar, and is himself the author of certain Commentaries on the *Vedas* Esteemed as a profound scholar in the *Vedas* and *Shastrums*, and held in veneration by the people, he moves about the district of Malabar and the Travancore and Cochin States like a prince: his men and retinue are fed gratuitously wherever he may be, and his own income does not fall short of 100 or 200 rupees per day. His power to throw a Hindoo out of caste is unquestionable. Thus all men respect him and offer him presents and money. On the occasion of a recent visit to the Maharajah of Travancore, Sunkara Charriar, the *Loga Guru*, or "the teacher of the world," was presented by His Highness with a heavy purse (30,000 rupees), and received the homage of all Travancore, installed in the pagoda which the Maharajah supports at Trevandrum. The *Loga Guru* is almost a deified Brahmin in the mind of the Travancore ruler, and has the power of confirming the caste transformation which the latter had some time ago undergone by passing through the bowels of a golden cow. That transformation has been accordingly confirmed, and His Highness of Travancore is no longer a small-caste man, but a veritable Brahmin, thanks to the golden cow, the *Loga Guru*, and all live cows that had supplied the dung for the ceremonies of transformation. And the great "teacher of the world" has been made richer by 30,000 rupees for his good offices to the Maharajah. This Sunkara Charriar is at present in the southern division of Travancore, where he rules the people as no Brahminical priest had ruled before him. Now, there is as learned a man as the *Loga Guru* in Southern Travancore, who has unfortunately happened to differ from him on the interpretation of a portion of the *Vedas*, and on the head of this learned man the teacher of the world has fulminated his curse. All Travancore is consequently in a dread! What would be the end of the strife between the two *Gurus*, the uninitiated in the mysteries of the *Vedas* ask with wonder on their faces. It is in the mouth of every Hindoo that the Maharajah will act the peacemaker and restore friendship between these two men. The *Loga Guru* considers it an act of impertinence on the part of the other man to have differed with him in opinion on the *Vedas*. He summoned, through his deputies, the controversialist, held an investigation, and passed his curse on him. The investigation was one-sided, and, the excommunication having been pronounced against the man, the people were prevented from supporting him under pain of drawing down the *Guru's* curse on their heads. In truth the *Guru* told the man himself that he would deprive him of even the water he drinks. Such is the *Loga Guru*, whom Travancore has honoured, and whom the majority of the natives of Malabar consider an incarnate god!

The other day, at Trevandrum, a few salutes were fired in honour of the successful termination of the Ashantee war. It is believed that the Maharajah of Travancore will allow a general holiday to all the departments in the State as a commemoration of the victory on the Gold Coast. Will the Foreign Department of the Indian Government make a note of this?

The Civil and Sessions Court in the Malabar District being closed for two months, Mr. Sharpe, the Judge, has left Calicut and gone to Ootacamund. It is believed that he will shortly retire, after having had a brilliant judicial career of many years in India. There is also the report gaining ground that Mr. MacGregor, the Collector of Malabar, will be appointed Resident of Travancore and Cochin, and that Mr. Ballard, the present Resident, will be sent to the Revenue Board. It is time, I think, that Mr. MacGregor should be removed from the Malabar district. He is more a sporting character than a business man, I have once said; and nothing has since happened to make me alter my opinion. A month ago he was on a tour through a portion of the district; and the way in which business was done by him may be inferred by the following fact. At Cochin he requested through the Tehsildar all the landholders to appear before him at a certain hour for the settlement of assessments, but when the time came and the landholders had gathered together, he was *non est inventus*. He had engaged a passage by a steamer then in port, and was just at that time on his way to Calicut. Such is Mr MacGregor!

The Collector of a district in the Madras Presidency is an august personage. I have the original of the following in my possession, which had been written by a Collector to a Government officer totally independent of him. The tone is, to say the least of it, rude:—

"The Collector requests that Mr. —— will, without delay, have a boat in readiness for him at the landing place."

The Government officer, I am told, asked the duffadar, who brought the missive to tell the Collector to go to the d —— l, and I say, "served him right."

The several deaths by the roadside in the Malabar District, which have been recorded, have called forth the following order from the District Magistrate:—

"The Magistrate of the district understands that heads of villages do not as a rule show proper attention to destitute travellers attacked by disease. Much misery and suffering, often terminating in violent and unnatural deaths, have been the consequence of such a state of affairs. The heads of villages are hereby strictly warned that they will be held personally responsible for any inhuman occurrence of this kind that may happen with their connivance or through their negligence, in their respective *amshoms*. Parties concerned in any rash and cruel act which leads to the death of a sick person will become liable to the punishment provided by section 304A of the Indian Penal Code for 'causing death by negligence.' No endeavours should be spared to have such travellers taken to the nearest dispensary with the least possible delay, in cases where such removal appears to the village authorities to be expedient. All expenses incurred in the maintenance and conveyance to the hospital of such travellers will be borne by Government."

The weather on the Malabar Coast is frightfully hot at present; the thermometer ranging in the shade as high as 87° Fahrenheit. In the evenings we have cloudy skies with slight thunder and lightning, showing that before long we shall have some rain to cool our heated atmosphere.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 20TH APRIL.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Kurrachee High School took place in the Anglo-vernacular School-house on Saturday evening last. Sir William Merewether presided on the occasion. The following were present:—General Addison; Colonels Widdicombe, Lambert, Beville and Wallace; Majors Grant, Thoyts, LeMessurier, and Manson; Messrs Fulton, Cole, Potter, and King; the Rev. Messrs. Sheldon, Clarke, Streeton and Hogarth; and a sprinkling of European ladies, and a large number of native gentlemen. After Sir W. Merewether took his seat, Mr. Fulton, the Educational Inspector in Sind, addressed as follows:—

Sir W. Merewether, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The object of our meeting here to-day is, as you are aware, to see the prizes awarded to the successful boys in the several classes at the last annual examination, and I thank you exceedingly for your presence, not only because it shows to the people of Kurrachee the importance that is attached to education, but also because it adds in no small degree to the pleasure both of giving and receiving prizes. To the boys your presence is an incentive to work, for it is a rare honour to be given a prize before an assembly like the present, and to the masters your attendance cannot but be very gratifying, for it shews the kind sympathy you feel with them in their efforts and your desire to assist them as far as possible in the honourable work in which they are engaged. The examination of the High School was held about October, but the necessary delay in obtaining prize-books from Bombay (and in the present case the delay was considerably increased by a little mistake which sent the books to the Persian Gulf before they were landed in Kurrachee), and the desire to wait until your return, Sir, from the districts, prevented the distribution of prizes taking place sooner. The examination, the results of which you will hear presently, when the report is read out, shows satisfactorily that the quality of instruction in the school has not fallen off since the previous year, and it is especially satisfactory to note that out of six candidates sent up last November to the Matriculation examination four passed, thus showing that Kurrachee is not unable to hold its own with the High Schools in the other parts of the Presidency; and that it is able to hold its own is highly creditable to the gentlemen who teach in it, for I believe there is no other High School in the Presidency which has such difficulties to contend with. The system prescribed by Government very properly requires every boy to study his own vernacular language as well as English. But in Kurrachee we have four vernacular languages going on side by side, and the consequence is that in almost every class in the High School some of the boys have to be taught Sindhi, some Marathi, some Gujeratti, and some Hindoostani. The confusion which this occasions is very great, and the difficulty is one which cannot be removed. The numbers in the High School, I am sorry to say, are not increasing, as one might hope they would, and are, I regret to notice, slightly smaller than last year. The reason of this is partly that our numbers are kept down by the rivalry of the Mission School, and so far it is not a ground for much regret, for emulation between the two schools cannot fail to be beneficial to both; but there is also another reason. About three years ago the test of admission was raised, and the effects of this change produced a decline in the numbers in the lower school from which the High School draws its supplies; the result of which decline is now being felt in the High School. I fear that a large section of the population of Kurrachee does not realize the benefits to be derived from higher education, and are unable or unwilling to allow their sons to spend time at school which they think can be employed in more money-making pursuits. This feeling can only be got over by time. The masters, I know, are doing their best to persuade the people that education is to be sought after on higher grounds than the mere facilities it gives for admission to Government service, and I feel sure that I may depend not only on the native gentlemen present here to-day, but on many more besides to assist them in this work. Our system of education requires boys to learn something of their own language in a vernacular school before being admitted to an English-teaching school. They then go to what is technically called the Anglo-vernacular school, to the successful boys of which prizes have also to be given to-day, and after three years' training there they pass on to the High School. The Anglo-vernacular School, therefore, is the main feeder from which the High School draws its supplies, and I am happy to be able to tell you that, though the numbers in the High School are a little smaller than last year, those in the Anglo-vernacular School are considerably larger, so that signs of progress are not wanting. The vernacular schools, three in number, are very well attended, and there are as many boys in them as we have at present the means of teaching properly; and here I must take the opportunity of thanking the president and the members of the Municipal Committee for their generous contribution of Rs. 3,000, which enabled me to get a good school-house built for one of these schools. The Hindu girls' school is also crowded, and the result of its examination this year was far more successful than previously; but it has only been opened two or three years, and too much cannot be expected of it all at once. Besides the Government schools, there are in Kurrachee several flourishing native schools under private management. The largest of these are under the control of Mr. Sheldon, whose efforts are unceasing to promote the education of the people of Kurrachee, and the Parsees have a large and well-regulated school for their own community in the sudder bazaar. There are also the European and Indo-European School for Protestants, and the St. Patrick's and Convent Schools for Roman Catholic boys and girls. I would not detain you longer, as I know the boys have prepared several pieces for recitation, which will occupy some little time, but I cannot sit down without alluding to the great loss the department has suffered during the last year. It is needless to say that I allude to the departure from amongst us of the Rao Sahib Narayen Jugannath. The one great object of his life was to promote the education of the people amongst whom he served, and I believe never was there a servant of Government whose whole energy and strength were more thoroughly devoted to his duties. It is no small debt of gratitude which the people of Sind owe to his memory. The services which he rendered to them in his endeavours to spread education and enlightenment amongst them were great; and for years to come every branch of this department,—I might almost say every school in this province—will be a memorial of his zeal and of his ability, and not only will his memory be preserved by the institutions which he founded, but it will be fondly cherished in the minds of many who were taught under his supervision, and were improved by his virtuous example. But I must not say more on this painful subject, as I do not wish to throw a gloom over a meeting like the present, and I know there are to-day amongst us those whose feelings are too deep to be expressed in words, who mourn for a friend, and whose sorrow is of that nature on which one fears to intrude. In conclusion, I must thank you all most heartily for kindly honouring this meeting with your presence, and most of all must I thank you, Sir William Merewether, for presiding here to-day, and for all the assistance which you are ever ready to render to the Educational Department. I will now request Mr. Oliver to favour us with his report on the school.

Mr. Oliver, the head school-master of the High School, then read the report of the school for the past year. The boys then recited some well-selected passages from Shakespeare and other works. A young Sindee lad, a brother of an experienced legal practitioner in Kurrachee, carried the prize for recitation. There were two Parsee lads who also acquitted themselves creditably. Sir William Merewether then distributed the prizes—which consisted of some very good books. A bat was next presented by Sir William to the best cricketer in the school, Jehangier Hormusjee Kotharee. A Persian song was also sung on the occasion. It was composed by the Persian master, in praise of Sir William Merewether. The Sindee lad who sang it, however, did not quite do justice to it.

After the recitation was over and the prizes distributed, Sir William Merewether rose and addressed General Addison, Mr. Fulton, the ladies and gentlemen to the following effect.

He said he cordially joined in the remarks made by his friend, Mr. Fulton, on the goodly assemblage of ladies, gentlemen, and people of all classes present on the occasion. He expressed his satisfaction at the large gathering—adding that he took it as a clear index of the interest felt generally in the cause of education. He next adverted to the subject of the school report for the past year just read by the head master, Mr. Oliver. He heard with much pleasure the word "improvement" often mentioned, and with just cause. This showed good progress, and it was especially gratifying to hear that, out of six students who went to Bombay from the High School last year for matriculation, four were successful, and one out of these lads obtained the highest number of marks amongst all the candidates that passed the examination. This clearly showed that the masters had been assiduous and diligent in imparting tuition to the boys, and that the latter had been equally attentive and persevering. He congratulated the teachers on the success that had thus attended their labours. Sir William next commented at some length on the small number of pupils attending the High School. He said that it was with regret he had noticed on previous occasions as on the present that the average attendance had a tendency to fall off. He exhorted the parents to send their children to school, and expatiated upon the benefits which a sound English education conferred. It gave very material assistance to a man entering into any business or profession in life; it made him a citizen capable and able to manage the affairs of the place in which he lived, to assist in promoting the well-being of those about him. Sir William further went on to say that it was much to be regretted the main object in students acquiring a knowledge of the English language appeared to be to obtain Government employment. This was a very unsafe and unwise way of viewing the advantage of education. Having the benefit of a good education they should take up some profession, trade, or occupation, the duties of which they would thus be enabled to successfully fulfil. He remarked that, if all the students that pass through our colleges and schools had to be provided with Government employment, the establishments of ten governments with ten armies would not suffice to provide for them all. He hoped, therefore, they would henceforth have broader aims in view in completing their studies than the mere one of obtaining Government employment. He begged the parents to accept the remarks he offered, as meant kindly and encouragingly, and he trusted that it would not again be necessary for him to touch upon the subject. He could not conclude without expressing the extreme regret with which he had heard of the sudden and untimely death of the late Deputy Educational Inspector Rao Sahib Narayen Juggonath. The Rao Sahib had been for a long time connected with the Educational Department in this province, but it would be superfluous to enter before them on what he had done in Sind. This was well known, if not in every house, certainly in every village in the province. He was earnest, zealous, and enthusiastic in his work. He was possessed of considerable ability which he thoroughly utilized by means of industrious application, showing in this way an excellent example to all. He was an upright and most faithful servant of Government; but what was of most value in his character, and what rendered his services of most importance, was his liberality of thought and his entire freedom from all trammelling prejudices. He felt fully the advantages he had himself derived from education, and, being grateful as well as anxious that others should share equally with himself, he freely and earnestly gave his help to all classes and all persuasions. He has left behind him a name in Sind which every one may envy, and all would do well in striving to secure. In conclusion he again thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for their kindness in attending, and pronounced the meeting at an end.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... " 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one spec*, an I payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. East, First Assistant Collector of Surat, has been granted fifty-nine days' privilege leave.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN KATTYWAR.—We observe from a mofussil paper that during last year sixty-nine new schools were opened in Kattywar.

CHOLERA.—One case of cholera is reported to have occurred at Waree Bunder on Saturday. The Health Department has been apprized of the matter.

INSANITY OF A THAKORE.—The Thakore of Wursoda, in Mahee Kanta, who lately showed symptoms of insanity, has been removed to the Hospital at Ahmedabad by order of the Political Agent.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS, &C.—A man named Bhaggoo Hurry, residing at Chundunwady, reported to the police the theft of ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 277 Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

ARRIVAL OF A THAKORE.—Wurajee Wusrajee, the Thakore of Suzenpore, in Kattywar, arrived here on Saturday with a number of armed followers, and took up his residence temporarily at New Bengalpoora.

EDUCATIONAL.—The annual examination for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy English School at Surat took place on Saturday, Mr. H. Birdwood, District Judge of Surat, presiding.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday in Shaik Abdool Raymoon Street on the body of one Chunilal Chugunlal. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from the first storey of a house.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 331 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 87 were under sentences from the High Court, 205 from the Magistrates of Police, 33 from Military Courts Martial, and 6 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 80 were Europeans and the remaining 251 were natives

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Fulton..... Gurtner
Quadrille	Vivere ..... Billot
Selection	Genevieve d'Brabante Offen'ach
Waltz	Beautiful Danube ..... Strauss
Selection	Vespres Sicilienne ..... Verdi
Galop	Cliquot ..... ——

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Third Magistrate, one Pandoo Chunaee and five others were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Austin, with having been found gaming with dice and money in a common gaming-house at New Sonapore Lane, kept by one Soorkia Babajee and others The defendants were adjudged guilty, and two of them were fined Rs. 10 each and the rest Rs. 5 each.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, a Mr. Davis was charged with assaulting a native muccadum on board one of the ships in harbour. The defendant admitted the offence, but at the same time urged that the extreme provocation offered by the complainant justified his having chastised him. Defendant was told that he had no right to take the law in his own hands, and was fined Rs. 10.

ACCIDENTS ON BOARD SHIP.—On Saturday, William Foster, a seaman of H. M's. ship Magpie, now lying in the Government Dock, got seriously injured by the mainyard accidentally falling on him. He was conveyed on board the ship Auckland for medical treatment.—A seaman of the steam ship Levena, by name Hugh Hughes, got his right foot seriously injured on Saturday last whilst working a ballast on board the ship. He was removed to the European General Hospital.

THE GAEKWAR'S FAVOURITE.—It will be remembered that the Gaekwar of Baroda was to marry a young girl named Luxmeebace, the daughter of a weaver in a ginning factory, but subsequently the Maharaja relinquished the idea of marrying the girl and simply took her under his protection. It seems that Luxmeebace is married to a man of her caste, and last week her husband appeared before the authorities at Surat and gave them certain information with reference to the manner in which his wife had left his protection and gone to reside with Maharaja Mulharao. The husband intends in case of not getting any redress from the Surat authorities to present a petition to Government against the Gaekwar.

THROWING STONES AT A RAILWAY TRAIN.—Pandnak Sidnak and Harnak Ragnak, Privates of H. M's 21st Regiment N. I., were yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan with assaulting and aiding others to assault a police officer while in the execution of his duty; also with rashly and without lawful excuse doing an act likely to endanger the safety of persons travelling upon the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The complainant, Police Constable No. 113, in the Company's employ, stated that he saw the prisoners throwing stones at a passing train, and while trying to arrest them they assaulted him. A third party, who was also concerned in committing the assault escaped from being arrested. Prisoners were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 5 each.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, a Marwaree named Currunmull Tecludchund, was charged with having sent goods by the G. I. P. Railway, and not declaring the nature of them; also with having exported gunpowder from Bombay without a license. It appears that the gunpowder was packed in piece-goods and was loaded to be forwarded as such A thief had cut the covering of the goods to extract a few of the pieces of cloth, when the gunpowder commenced to run out. The thief decamped, and fortunately the next morning the circumstance was detected in time to prevent serious consequences. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 100, and the gunpowder was confiscated.

THE LATE MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.—A Mahomedan named Azeem Rahimbux, a bheestie by profession, was charged on Saturday before the Acting Senior Magistrate with stealing thirteen copper cups on Friday, the 13th February last, in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street, belonging to Mr. Jiejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy. Ahmedally Chota Ally, a police Inspector, in consequence of information received, went to a house in Telly Street on the 17th inst., and arrested the prisoner, whom he charged with stealing the cups He admitted the offence and gave up the cups to the police officer. Mr. Jeejeebhoy proved that the property belonged to him. The prisoner urged in defence that he picked up the cups from the verandah of a house at about 4 p.m. on Friday the 13th February. Abdool Ally, the police officer, pointed out a wound to the Magistrate on the prisoner's head, and said that he believed the man was concerned in the Sonapore riot. The magistrate told him that he ought to have reported the matter to the Commissioner of Police. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, the Magistrate remarking that he had no right to keep the cups in his possession.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore, Captain A. Parish R.N.R., sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Canal with the English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee, Mr. H. Ainsworth, Mr. Lickett, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Lickee, Mr. John Marrat, Mr. and Mrs. Duffield and two children.

For Brindisi—Col. R. D. Ardagh, Lieut Col. W. A. Baker R.E., Mr. Brittlebank, Mr. G. A. Anderson.

THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.

IT will be remembered that along with the two prisoners in the above case, there were originally seven others, all included in charges arising out of the same matter. At the sitting of the Court, however, on the first day of the trial, Mr. Justice West was of opinion that there were three distinct cases, and that the prisoners in each case should be separately tried.

At the sitting of the Court yesterday, the Advocate-General said:—Since your Lordship delivered judgment in the first of these case, I have had an opportunity of reading the judgment carefully, and have considered the evidence, which remains on the depositions with regard to the other cases, and after consultation with my learned friends who appear with me for the prosecution, I don't feel that I should be justified in offering any evidence on the other charges. They are so mixed up with the first case that I think, after your Lordship's decision, I should be occupying the time of the Court unnecessarily if I proceeded to call evidence on them.

Mr. Mayhew—I was instructed to appear in this case for one of the accused, Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, and on his behalf I certainly take the liberty of saying that the Crown is well advised in sparing these charges. I am quite satisfied that, if they had been pressed, we should have shown the Court satisfactorily that Bhaishunker did not do anything in the management of his case that he was not entitled to do, and that what he did——

The Advocate-General here said that he did no think his learned friend's remarks were called for. They were not there to pass compliments on those against whom the charges were dropped. He simply proposed to offer no evidence on the other charges after his Lordship's decision in the principal case.

Mr. Justice West—Any discussion on the merits of the case is really excluded after what the Advocate-General has said. He proposes to the Court to offer no evidence on these two cases and, under Section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the public prosecutor may with the consent of the court withdraw any charge. I see no reason to refuse that consent, for it is evident that the cases, though to a certain extent distinct, are also to a certain extent connected, and if any portion of the evidence taken before the Magistrate is open to any disparaging remarks, the other portions are open to the same. I see no reason, therefore, for not acceding to the request of the Advocate-General. The result is that the accused, who have been brought here for trial, will be acquitted.

The seven accused was accordingly discharged, and the second Criminal Sessions, as regarded the Koth cases, terminated.

A CASE ARISING OUT OF THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.

A HINDOO named Petamber Mooljee, a metha in the service of the Rani of Koth, Bai Shri Roopalibu, appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, with his Solicitor, Mr. Payne, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Acting Senior Magistrate, and laid an information against three persons named Khooshal Kalidas, Kalidas Girdhur, and Jethrijee Vursajee, whom he charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, namely in a case recently disposed of in the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice West, known as the Koth Succession case. Petamber Mooljee said—I am a metha in the service of Rani Bai Shri Roopalibu, widow of the late Thakore of Koth and, Sanand, in the district of Ahmedabad. Three persons named Khooshal Kalidas, Kalidas Girdhur and Jethrijee Vursajee, of Bhadran, a village situate near Petlad, in the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar, deposed in the present month of April, before Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in a judicial proceeding pending before the said court, namely, in the case of Regina vs. Roopalibu, and myself, to the effect as follows—that is to say, deposed, that I, the second accused, in the above case, was in Badran on the 15th day of February 1873, on the occasion when a child of one Punja Jetha was alleged to have been brought and started from thence for Koth with the said child, at or about 9 o'clock that night, and that they, the said Kalidas and Jethrijee accompanied me to Koth, where we arrived on the following night. I say that the said statements made by the said Khooshal Kalidas, Kalidas Girdhur, and Jethijee Vursajee to the effect aforesaid were false and were knowingly made with intent to get me convicted of the offence of abetment of cheating by personation under sections 109-409, and for the abetment of attempting to cheat by personation under sections 109, 409 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code. I say the said criminal case was heard and determined on the 25th inst., by the Hon. Mr. Justice West, who acquitted me of the aforesaid offences. I therefore charge the said Khooshall Kalidas, Kalidas Girdhur, and Jethrijee Vursajee, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with accordling to law.

The Magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

In the course of the afternoon the accused persons were arrested and brought before the Magistrate, Mr. Cleveland, solicitor, appeared in Court and said that he appeared on behalf of the prisoners. After the information being read in the presence and hearing of the prisoners, Mr. Cleveland made an application to admit his clients to bail.

Mr. Payne objected to the application on the ground that the prisoners were residents in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar.

The Magistrate agreed to release the prisoners on bail, on each of them depositing Rs. 5,000 in cash.

Mr. Cleveland said that his clients were not residents of this place, and consequently it would be difficult for them to raise such a large sum.

The Magistrate repeated that he would not accept bail except Rs. 5,000 for each of them were deposited.

Mr. Cleveland expressed his willingness to deposit Rs. 5,000 for three of the prisoners, which the Magistrate considered quite insufficient, looking at the nature of the charge.

The hearing of the case was then fixed for Thursday next.

POONA RACES.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—The Arab Derby—Rs. 500 from the fund, for all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses landed after 1st September 1873 allowed 4lbs.

Entrance 1st May	3 G. M.
1st June	5 "
1st July	10 "
1st August	15 "

when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of 15 G. M. for each horse declared to start. R. C. and a distance.

2ND RACE.—The Colonial Derby—Rs. 500 from the fund, for all Maiden English, Colonial, and Country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. Horses imported after 1st January 1874 allowed 4 lbs.

Entrance 1st May	3 G. M.
1st June	5 "
1st July	10 "
1st August	15 "

when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of 15 G. M. for each horse declared to start. R. C. and a distance.

3RD RACE.—The Maiden Galloways.—Rs. 400 from the fund for all Maiden Arab Galloways. Weight

THE NAGA HILLS.

[" PIONEER'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

DIMAPORE, 2ND APRIL.

I HAVE had occasion before to refer to the size of the Angami Naga villages, and have told you that they are generally large. Kohimah is the largest we met with, containing 900 houses, but many had 400 or 500, and a village with less than 100 is looked on as hardly worthy of a name, and indeed seldom has one of its own, but is an off shoot of some larger neighbour. Each house stands in its own little compound, or two or three in a line occupy the same enclosure, but they are detached and never uncomfortably crowded. Where several clans reside in the same village, the part belonging to each is marked off by deep lanes with stone banks. In times of peace communications are kept open by means of plank or log bridges, but these are withdrawn in time of war, and the hostile clans enter each other's territory only by stealth. I have already described Tesephima, and its fortifications do not differ materially from those of the Angami villages, which almost invariably occupy some commanding position. The tombs of the Angamis are prominent objects both in the villages and just outside them, lining the approaches, which, as well as the roads to cultivation, are broad and well-made paths. The tombs are either square or circular platforms of stones and earth of large size, the retaining walls being frequently built of well cut and squared stones. Above stands a post, the top of which is carved to represent the head of the deceased, and beneath the number of heads deceased took in his life-time is shown by roughly carved faces,—some had as many as 25 or 30. I fancy that, as with our epitaphs, a little poetical license concerning the exploits of the departed warriors is allowed in these monumental carvings.

The houses of all the unkilted Nagas are smaller and dirtier than those of the Angamis, and less commodious; they differ slighily in shape and construction for the various tribes, but generally the walls are of bamboo matting, the roofs of thatch, except in one or two villages near which a good deal of shale slate is found, and a few houses are roofed with this.

The Rengmah, Sehmah, and Primi men build on the ground, the front of the house being brought out in a semi-circular shape; sometimes the roof is brought down to the ground nearly all round, a space being cut up into it for the door. The houses of the Lhota Nagas are raised on very low platforms not more than two or three feet from the ground, beneath which live the pigs and fowls, and a small platform, erected at the back, on which the members of the household assemble for gossip.

Among the Angamis there is no bachelor's hall, but among the unkilted Nagas, in all the villages I think, we saw one house set apart as the sleeping place of all the young unmarried men. Their villages are all smaller than those of the Angamis, seldom exceeding 500 houses and often containing only 50 or 60, and a sense of dirt and disorder is prevalent in all.

There is little to say about their system of cultivation. It is that commonly called in frontier language "Tooming" *i. e.*, cutting down and burning patches of jungle on the hill sides, mixing the ashes with the earth, and then sowing their grain. This style of cultivating has, I fancy, been so often described as to be no novelty to most of your readers.

The Nagas make from rice a kind of fermented wine, which they call *Zu*: that made by the Angamis being certainly superior to any other. All men, women, and children carry a metna horn or large bamboo mug full of this about with them, from which they continually imbibe small quantities through a reed, and being generally rather thick with rice, it enables them to go for a long time without more solid food. A few gourds filled with this liquor are carried on their backs when on the march. The Angami Nagas always use a small bamboo spoon for eating with, and their little wooden platters have four legs forming at once both table and dish.

The labour expended by the Angamis in making their terraced fields strikes me with wonder and admiration. Steep hill slopes are terraced for a height often of 1,000 feet, each little narrow field having its well-built retaining wall of five or six feet in height, and large open v lleys descend for several miles in gentle devis-like steps—a clear stream babbling along through them, from which wonderfully accurately cut aqueducts lead the water round to distant fields, into which it can thus be turned whenever and wherever required. Patches of terracing, appearing on the sides of wooded spurs and dark ravines, impart a very pleasing and varied aspect to the grand scenery of these hills, emphasizing in a remarkable way, its natural features.

I now pass on to the other Nagas living north of the Angamis, and their eastern brethren, including the Rengmas, Schmah, Lhota, Melomi, Primi, and Mezemi Nagas, who all resemble each other strikingly in *physique*. They are comparatively small, though not slightly built; their features are rather flat, and cheek-bones high; in colour they are an unwholesome pale yellowish brown. As a rule, their countenances are generally expressive of distrust, and in their persons they are filthy to a degree. A few among them are slightly tattooed and showing their affinity to the still more northern tribes whom we did not visit, but who are said to tattoo largely. Certainly the photographs of some who have come down to the plains seem to proclaim them of the same type. Our Nagas cut their hair very short, or all off except a round patch about four inches in diameter on the crown, where it is trimmed to about three inches in length, the arrangement resembling in shape a small inverted saucer.

The different tribes just enumerated are distinguished by slight differences of dress or no dress, and also by the colouring of their cloths. Thus the Rengmas, Schmahs, and Mezemi men wear a small belt round the waist, from which hangs in front a simple flap of cotton cloth—the Rengmas' being dark blue adorned with a star or stripe of *cowries*, the Schmahs' dirty white with blue stripes, and the Mezemis' blue with a narrow white stripe. The Lhota Nagas and primi men, though separated by several high ranges from each other, wear a waist belt from which a double flap depends the inner end being drawn up between the legs and fastened by a cord to the belt behind. This flap is white with small embroidered red stripes. The Rengmas, Schmahs, and Lhotas supplement this small garment when in full dress with an apron of dark blue cloth about 1½ feet square elaborately ornamented with *cowries*, which latter enter largely into their ornaments, taking the place of the beetles' wings in the red hair ear-decorations described in my last. A favourite bracelet with all these is a band of dark cloth about four inches deep, emboridered with *cowries*. The cloths of the Rengmas are dark blue or black with broad white or grey bands across them at short intervals; the Schmahs' are white with a few pale bluish grey stripes, the Lhotas' blue, black, and red with an occasional blue stripe, and the others generally white with blue stripes, varied by black cloths with orange stripes as we got further north.

The cartilage of their ears is frequently almost entirely out away, leaving only the outer rim and one connecting tie, the lobe also being pierced and distended to a tremendous extent. Masses of cotton wool adorn the upper portion of the ear, and large brass carriage depend from the lobe; five brass chains, carrying a tuft of red hair, fall from these to the shoulders. The shields of all the unkilted Nagas are smaller and less imposing in appearance than those of the Angamis, the feathery decorations being fewer and dingier. They wear small wicker-work helmets when on the war-path; these are ornamented variously with feathers, stripe of bearskin and boars' tusks. Some helmets are real curiosities, being made from the shell of the scaly armadillo. The most remarkable ornament, however, in the way of dress is one found generally amongst the Rengmas and Schmahs—namely, a large tail formed from a curved piece of wood about two feet long, broad at base, and tapering to a point. This is covered with *cowries* on the upper side, and alternate tufts of red and black hair hang from the lower; the tail is suspended by a broad embroidered shoulder belt, and is further kept in its place by a cloth tied round the middle. In shape and appearance it is not unlike the tails which Mr. *Punch* (the English gentleman) occasionally assigns in moments of playfulness to the new mounts of infantry adjutants "and sich." This tail gives to a dancing warrior a very striking and peculiar appearance.

Among the Nagas on the Lanier we found very powerful cross-bows, from which short arrows with sharp barbed iron heads are fired with great force and precision up to sixty or seventy yards. I forgot to say that some arrows were shot from these cross-bows at us at Chererena. The Rengma, Schmah, and Lhota Nagas suffer very much from goitre—especially those near the plains—the disease not sparing even the smallest children. The graves of these unkilted Nagas are to be found in the villages, and are simple mounds of earth, the size of a cottager's grave at home, surrounded with small bamboo railings or flat-stones, and at the head three or four tall bamboos bearing offerings of gourds, &c., and the shield, helmet, &c., of the deceased. The eastern Angamis fix the heads of their enemies taken in battle on long poles and plant them in rows just outside the village. The unkilted Nagas keep theirs in the villages, either fixed on long bamboos or suspended from the branches of the principal tree or affixed to its trunk by spikes. On one tree in a Lhota village we counted as many as 50 heads.

No Naga holds it as "o' the very stuff o'the conscience to do no conceived murder," but on the contrary he spends a good deal of his time in conceiving it, and one of our guides, otherwise a most prepossessing young fellow, explained with great pride and appropriate action, pointing to a skull a few weeks old, how he had waited for its owner in a patch of jungle in the latter's fields till one day he approached within spearing distance. This fondness for sneaking murder is the worst trait (and it is one common to all these frontier tribes) in the Naga character, and I believe, as far as Angamis go, that if Government would only confer the necessary power on Captain Butler that it would not be long before these reprisals would cease among them. Now it is a point of honour with a village which loses a member, either in open quarrel or by secret murder, to avenge his loss on the murderer or his village; the friends of the latter again retaliate, and so it goes on, and will, I suppose, go on till the end of time, unless we or Russia step in to prevent it. Few villages, if any, would give any trouble, if the power of promptly punishing a murder was vested in the Political Agent, whose decision also, in all disputes which can now only be settled by an appeal to arms, would, I believe, be gladly accepted by the Angamis, and regarded by them as final. I am led to think thus, as many of them have expressed to us their envy of the Samaguting men (who being under our protection are free to pursue their avocations in peace), and a wish to live under the same conditions. When we were in Kohima last, a land dispute was brought for arbitration to Captain Butler, whose hands, however, are tied in such matters, and he could have nothing to do with it; consequently half the village is now fighting against the other half, and tales of blood come in daily. Many other villages have also become involved in a quarrel which a word from Captain Butler might have suppressed at its commencement, but to enforce his decisions the Political Agent must feel that he is backed up by a stronger power than that of simple moral force and permission to take every opportunity of pointing out to the Nagas the folly of blood feuds and the misery therefrom resulting, which at present appears to Government a sufficiently excellent and effective policy. I said above "promptly" advisedly, as punishment long delayed does not satisfy the Naga's idea of justice, but leads him to believe that its ends are being defeated by some covert influence.

The more we saw of the hills, the more this fact forced itself on us that Samaguting, both physically and politically, is the worst possible place for a station. It is situated on a low outlying range of the hills, nearly seventy miles from Golaghat by road, forty-five miles of which lie through dense forest jungle. It is visited with fogs for a greater portion of the cold weather, and is almost destitute of water-supply. Some tanks were constructed last year in a ravine, through which a small stream flows at certain seasons, but the tanks are now very low, the stream has ceased to flow, and no really adequate supply of clear water is to be found nearer than the foot of the hill three miles away.

The station is a long way from any village of importance, being separated from the nearest by a large jungly tract. Several points in the northern hills visited by us seem to afford greater advantages, such as a good water supply, easy communications by land and water with Golaghat, distant in a straight line only some 40 miles, while the station would be as near the principal Angamis as Samaguting, and yet so situated as easily to control the Lhotas and their neighbours, who certainly want a little taming now; of course only careful and detailed examination of the merits of each hill could determine the best spot for a new station, should it ever be moved from Samaguting, but if the Nagas are properly controlled and governed, a great future would seem to open out for them.

THE RECENT HURRICANE AT THE MAURITIUS.

THE storm which raged over Mauritius during Friday, Saturday and the early part of Sunday, and which from this day will be known to future generations as the hurricane of March 1874, has now ceased its ravages, and we can look around us and take count of the disaster which has befallen us.

Everything had a smiling aspect, the plantations for the ensuing crops presented a magnificent appearance, until Wednesday last, when indications of approaching bad weather manifested themselves. The winds continuing to blow in severe gusts from the same direction, S.E. to S.S.E, much anxiety prevailed and precautions were taken. On Thursday it blew a full gale, and shops in many parts of the town were closed. Two of our local newspapers did not appear the next morning, Friday, and by the evening of that day it was palpable we had to prepare ourselves to meet with calm and resignation the effects of a hurricane. During Friday night, all Saturday and the morning of Sunday the violence of the storm was about one-half less than that of the hurricane of March 1868. Communication with the different rural districts became extremely difficult, but we have reason to believe, notwithstanding the scantiness of the intelligence which has as yet reached us, that the mischief done to the growing canes is not nearly so serious as might have been expected, and that the damage done to mill-houses and machinery is comparatively insignificant.

PORT LOUIS.

The town presents a very sad appearance, the roofs and debris of fallen houses and dependencies, and broken trees innumerable, partially obstructing all but the main streets which latter have been promptly cleared for traffic by the Municipality, the members and employés of which institution exhibiting most praiseworthy energy. The police force has behaved most excellently, and their efforts have saved many a life and much property. The cellars of a great many houses have been inundated and a certain amount of valuable goods has been destroyed. The Mauritius, Planters', and Albion Docks have not suffered considerably, and the extent of damage done to merchandize in their stores has been surprisingly small, all things considered. There are very few houses in the upper part of the town but have been more or less injured; verandahs, kitchens, stables, gates, palings and such like light constructions having been blown down by the hundreds. The Customs quay-shed has lost a part of its roof, and we are sorry to say that the steeple of the prettily-built Mariners, Church has fallen and that the whole edifice has suffered. The Museum at the Royal College has been unroofed, but the curiosities it contained have received no damage. The suburbs of the town have been devastated, most of the smaller wooden houses, huts and camps having disappeared. As was unfortunately to be expected, many lives have been lost, but we have only as yet heard of two men and one woman having been killed within the precincts of the town.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE HARBOUR DURING THE GALE OF 25TH, 26TH AND 27TH MARCH.

1. Barque B. B. Greene—has been on shore to the west side of the harbour, bumping heavily, now afloat, making one inch of water per hour.
2. Barque Hazel Holme—on shore to the east side of the harbour, laying quiet, making no water.
3. Barque Margaret Falconer—in collision, carried away jibboom, top-gallant rails, bulwarks, &c.
4. French barque Pondicherry—in collision, carried away jibboom, cathead, bulwark's top-gallant rails, &c.
5. French ship Uncle Felix—in collision, badly chafed on the bends.
6. French barque Lerore—in collision, carried away cathead, top-gallant rails, &c.
7. French bark Glaneuse—in collision, carried away poop railing.
8. 3-masted schooner Craig Ewan—in collision, stern pipe torn out, poop sail damaged.
9. Italian 3-masted schooner Promessi—has been in collision, carried away jibboom, smashed boats, &c.
10. Ship William Fairbairn—iron vessel, in collision, port bulwarks smashed in, poop rail carried away, &c.
11. Barbue Scotia—in collision, starboard bulwarks smashed in, stanchions carried away, badly chafed about the bends.
12. Brig Leading Star—has been in collision, carried away jibboom, starboard bulwarks, several of the main stanchions.
13. American ship Fortune—in collision, port bulwarks carried away, badly chafed about the bends.
14. Ship Hartfield—took the ground slightly but not injured.
15. Bark Lord Clyde—has been in collision, poop rails and top-gallant bulwarks damaged.
16. Portoguese brig Letitia—has been in collision, port bulwarks damaged, badly chafed.

Several other vessels have been in collision but no serious damage done.

The barque Phrenologist, from Colombo, bound to London, put in distress.

On the 21st February in latitude 15° S. and longitude 75° E., experienced a very heavy hurricane. Wind beginning N.E. veering to N.W. and ending there. Barometer lowest 2890. Bad weather lasted 10 hours. Foremast cut away, and main top-masts likewise, and carried with them the chain plates and the main-mast; jibboom also went away with everything attached; lost sails, spars, gear, spanker gaff, mizentop-mast; broke the pump stand, stanchions and sail, poop ladder and the top-gallant sail; sprung the beam in front of the poop; smashed the boat and set of oars. The sea knocked the cabin doors in and swept everything in the cabin, instruments, clothes and charts and a good deal of stores.

TITLE TO LOOT.

(See the account given by General Montauban Duc de Palikao *of the Plundering of the Summer palace, as compared with the accounts of eye-witnesses, the Official Dispatches, and* Lord Elgin's *Correspondence.*)

Your modern Greek, when he would speak
A robber's praise afar,
Calls him not "thief," or "klepht," in brief,
But dubs him *Palikar!*
And when one reads Montauban's deeds
Of Summer Palace plunder,
One asks if "R," in "Palikar,"
For "O" is not a blunder?
Put Palik-"ar" to "no," nigh,
One difference is left:
The Frenchman would hide loot with lie,
The Greek proclaims his theft.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE CARLIST WAR.—THE FIGHTING BEFORE BILBAO.

THERE has been some severe fighting on the ridges of Somorrostro, near Bilbao, but Marshal Serrano has as yet failed to pierce the Carlist lines. Serrano's army crossed the Somorrostro river on Wednesday, the 25th of March, and captured the first line of the Carlist defences. Two villages, called Carreras and Murrieta, fell into their hands. The Republicans were in great strength, their army consisting, it is said, of 30,000 men, with forty guns but, on the other hand, the whole available forces of the Carlists were summoned to the lines and their position was well-nigh impregnable. General Loma commanded the centre of the Republican army, and the right was under the orders of General Primo de Rivera. The result of the first day's fighting was that the Carlists were either driven by the Republicans from their first line of defence or retired on their second and stronger position. At the close of the day Marshal Serrano telegraphed to Madrid that his troops occupied the positions they had won, and that he should advance new batteries during the night, so as to continue the attack on the morrow. The enemy, he said, had defended his positions with tenacity, and the Republican loss was upwards of 400 killed and wounded. The next morning the battle recommenced. The Republicans had two Krupp batteries, which rendered them great service, but the strength of the Carlist position, against which the army of Moriones had dashed itself in vain a month before, became apparent. The object of the Republicans was to break the enemy's line of defence by gaining the position of San Pedro de Abanto, and thus to isolate the Carlist right in the direction of the coast, while the fleet should co-operate against the enemy. Hour after hour the Madrid Government waited for news of the great battle, and conflicting rumours prevailed of victory and defeat. The fighting went on all day, and at its close the Republican position had been somewhat advanced on the right, but the Carlists still held Abanto, the key of their own position, and had, in fact, lost no important ground. The Carlists state their loss in these two days to have been 400 men, and that of their assailants 1,100. On the 27th another strenuous effort was made. Marshal Serrano opened fire at daybreak, and the troops once more advanced against the enemy's lines. This appears to have been the heaviest day's fighting of the three. General Primo de Rivera was wounded, as was also General Loma. The losses on the Republican side were considerable, and when the day came to an end the Carlists had not been dislodged from their positions. The fighting was not renewed on the 28th, and the latest official news from Madrid states that 15,000 men were about to be despatched to reinforce Serrano, and that the "final attack" on the Carlist position at San Pedro de Abanto would probably be made on the 31st of March or the 1st April. In consequence of the military operations, the Spanish Government had given orders that no private telegrams whatever are to be received at Santander and other offices until further orders. The Carlist leader, Ollo, is reported to have been killed, and Radica seriously wounded.

A correspondent at Santander, writing on the 23rd ult. before the events above related had occurred, says:—

The bleak chains of precipitous hills which rise in solitary grandeur between Somorrostro and Bilbao have become invested with great historical greatness, and the name of the former place will soon, I fear, acquire melancholy notoriety as the site of a great battle. Held by the Carlists and converted with great engineering skill into huge fortresses which no mining can shake or cannonading breach, these mountains bar the way to Marshal Serrano and his army, who, inactive and timorous at their base, still await reinforcements to begin the attack. Two expeditions to turn the right and left flanks of the Carlists have failed in a manner little to the credit of the Republican arms. One, under General Castanon, broke down at Valmaseda, and had to retire after a little firing from the enemy's positions. The second, as I told you, left Santona on the afternoon of the 19th, to land at a given point near Portugalete, and returned the next morning without the 8,000 soldiers on board the transports having disembarked. They were packed in the eighteen steamers, including four men-of-war, as closely as sheep; but although arriving at eight in the morning in the bay of Santona, were not landed until half-past three in the afternoon. The Carlist General Ollo, who commands the position at Avaato, received timely intelligence of the intended movement, and marched several battalions to the menaced point. The state of the sea or the weather had nothing to do with the fiasco. Admiral Topete, the Minister of Marine, held the naval command on the occasion, and the troops were under General Loma, who, with his divisions, has been withdrawn from the province of Guipuzcoa to strengthen Marshal Serrano. On the 21st there were twenty-five steamers, including seven ships of war, with the British and French gun-boats Ariel and Le Phœque in the Bay of Santona. The sixteen merchant steamers there had all been embargoed by the Government, to the great loss of their owners and injury to trade; of course, they are all Spanish. After what has been narrated, I think I may add, without wronging him, that feebleness of purpose and indecision are becoming apparent in the tactics of Serrano. Nothing could have been more weakly carried out and calculated to shake the confidence of his soldiers than the manner in which the above expeditions were attempted, while his demand for more reinforcements shows complete discouragement and want of reliance in himself and his army.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

APRIL 4, 1874.

REFLECTION ON EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY

Yes! he has set his mark upon the age, and his Bismark, too!

GEOGRAPHY.

"The *Dutch* come from *Russia*, don't they, Maud!"
"No, dear! Only the *Duchesses*!"

A WEST-END NOTION OF "HUMBLE ORIGIN."

Belgravian Crossing-Sweeper (offended). "Why, recollex ye when yer wos Livin' in the Regency Park!"

THE FIRST OF APRIL.

Young Man from the Country (to Policeman in Moorgate Street). "Where is Finsbury Circus?"

Constable (on the alert, sternly). "Why, where it was yesterday, young Feller. None o' yer Larks with me!"

MADDENING.

Husband. "If, as I said before, Matilda, you still cherished that Feeling of Affection for me which you once Professed, my Wish would be Law to you. I repeat it, Matilda—Law!" *Matilda.* "Lor'!"

"IN THE COLD SHADE."

Query by an Indignant Nationalist.

Does Mr. Disraeli purpose to plant again in Ireland what Mr. Gladstone so well called the "Upas tree," when he places our unhappy island thus, "*Sub tegmine Fagi*,"—under the baleful shadow of a Beach?

DISMEMBERMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

While Mr. Butt and his friends are endeavouring to sever the connection between Great Britain and Ireland, no one seems to heed the fact that Great Britain herself is tumbling to pieces. The following startling announcement appears in the *Daily Telegraph* of the twentieth instant:—

"Extremely high winds have blown off the north-west cost of Scotland."

CAPER LAURI-VORUS.

"The goat, the gift of the corporation to the Regiment, was then formally handed over, but left at liberty, an indulgence of which he took advantage, when Colonel Drayton presented Colonel Mostyn with a laurel-wreath, which the latter officer held carelessly for a moment while the troops were moving off; *King Coffee* (the goat) then advancing unobserved, began to browse upon it till in part it was mere twigs."—(*Reception of the 23rd Fusiliers at Portsmouth.*)—*Standard March* 21, 1874.

Their capers He-goats ought to quit,
When they have taken the Queen's shilling!
Thy Greek sires had their weasands slit
At Bacchus' shrine, his vines for killing.
But thus to munch Fame's glorious wreath!
Browse thus upon the Laurel crown!—
The prize of Victory, wrung from Death,
In red brands of Coomassie town!
Or didst thou purpose, all the while,
To hint, what we may blush to utter,
That "glory," to the rank and file,
Means, at least, *should* mean, "Bread and butter"?

LE-COQ OF THE WALK.

(Air—"*Telle était Madame Angot.*")

On Himalayan mountains,
Beside Sabraj's sands,
To plash of Roman fountains,
To blare of German bands;
On every rushing river,
In every crushing train—
Will none the world deliver
From *Angot* on the brain?
"*Très jolie*
Peu polie!"—
Far and wide, and high and low!
O, the bore of it!
Please no more of it;
Save us from *Madame Angot!*
One cannot sing the old songs,
E'en to the oldest birds . . . .
They've left out in the cold songs
That once were household words!
John, Thomas, James, and Mary,
Maid, mistress, man and boy,
The minstrel of the Prairie,
The grinder of Savoy,
Pour one ditty in,
Every city in,
Street and crescent, square and row,
Nought clap-stopper u-
-pon that Opera,
There's no end to *Ma'me Angot!*
From Europe's cities olden,
To New World's modern'st,
Where Frisco's portals golden
Glow in the golden West—
From Cadiz to Coomassie,
From Cairo to Cathay,
That blessed married, basie
Goes on all night and day.
With her melody,
Till each fellow de-
-tests his horn and P. an' O,
In each key it is,
O, ye deities,
Rid us of the *Dam(e) Angot!*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1324 Bride of Lorne—Gillmore—Nicol & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Water—Edward Bates & Co.
1346 Ellerslie, Peters—Lawrence & Co.
1260 Mabel, Wright—Edward Bates & Co.
1133 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain.
1532 Persian Empire, Watson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1428 St. Elmo, Clark—Lawrence & Co.
1284 Savernake, Pritchard—Owen & Okell.
970 William Lindsay, Gallovey—Lawrence & Co.

FOR HAVER.

391 Accasia, Anderson—The Captain.
1336 Callixane, O'Halloran—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 City of Delhi, Jack—W. Nicol & Co.
498 Fluellin, Livington—The Captain.
1279 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
726 Granite City, Ellis—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

950 Octavia, Twaits—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

814 Harold, Smith—Wallace & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

965 C. N., Wilson—H. J. H. Ahmed.

NOT FIXED.

939 Galatea, Teasdale—Farnham & Co.
1238 Macedon, James—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
941 Matheran, Patterson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
720 Pembrokeshire, Wilkinson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

2090 Mirzapore, Parish—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

1259 Colombo, McNabb—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

923 Atlantic, Suensson—Volkart Brothers.
1226 Bellona, Rhodes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1307 Cella, Harris—W. and A. Graham & Co.
2231 Hankow, Symington—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
671 Muriel, Cowell—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1138 Orchis, Lucas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
918 Riga, Clarke—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1547 Tagus, Tyson—M. Nusserwanjee.
2487 Whampoa, Jaques—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES & GENOA.

770 Blythwood, Miller—Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR HAVER.

939 Horse Guard, Hill—McCollock, Brown & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

763 Arabia, Cobara—C. Grendona.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

873 Royal Minstrel, Henderson—Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

Golconda, Fraser—P. & O. Co.
1542 Zambesi, Cates—P. & O. Co.

FOR ADEN & ZANZIBAR.

803 Euphrates, Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST & CALCUTTA.

1139 Asia, Gray—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST AND CUTCH.

706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khalef.

FOR PORT SAID.

735 Head Quarter, Irvine—Finlay, Scott & Co.

NOT FIXED.

2257 Mooltan, Fentiman—P. & O. Co.
2096 Nubia, Hall—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR MAURITIUS.

472 Ann, Nacoda—V. Ebram & Co.

FOR SHARE AND ADEN

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, James, R. N.
Clyde (ordinary).
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
3037 Glasgow, James.
Magdala, Palmer, R.N.
665 Maggie, Doughty.
Nimble, Best.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1872.....£ 76,925
Do. 1873..... 4,300,690
Do. 1874..... £816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.

BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER

J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.

THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto. Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium.....£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA.....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER.",
4, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPO